FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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☞ Obituary notices, (including resolutions of societies, &c.) exceeding ten lines in length, will hereafter be charged for as advertisements. No charge for those less than ten lines.

LETTER FROM PROF. EMMONS.—We find in the last Salisbury Banner the following letter from Prof. Emmons on the subject of internal improvements and manufactures in North Carolina:

Mr. Editor: At a time when the public attention is called to the subject of internal improvements, it seems highly important that those who are interested in carrying them forward should be well informed of the resources upon which they must rely, in part, for support.

It is evident that improvements in Rail and Plank roads will at once place upon an entire new footing the Agricultural interests of the whole interior of North Carolina. This interest has ever been oppressed for want of markets. The planter has been obliged to haul his corn a long distance, and when the market has been finally reached, the price of his corn or cotton has been consumed, or nearly so, in the expenses of transportation. The farmer or planter may as well, so far as profit is concerned, have remained at home and consumed his corn, as to have incurred the expense of hauling it to a market. In the same condition the mineral interests have slumbered, except, indeed, in that of a single metal, *Gold*. Iron, lead and copper have never been regarded valuable, because the expense of transportation required to be met, and this expense has been too great to encourage capitalists to embark in their manufacture, except upon a very limited scale. Iron, which is one of the most important mineral productions, is at the same time one of the most abundant in this State: it is not only abundant, but it is also of the finest and best kinds for bar iron.

Let us look at this subject one moment. Upon Deep River, in connection with the coal formation, there are numerous beds of the mixed oxides and carbonate of iron. Adjacent to the coal formation, and within a few miles of it, the primary rocks also abound in the richest iron ore. In the most favorable position then, there is every inducement which can be offered in the interior of the country, for the establishment of iron works. There is no manufacture, there is no branch of business which brings so much prosperity to a community as the manufacture of iron. It at once opens a home market for all kinds of farm products—grains, fruits and meats. A large population which are not producers of food in any of its forms, have to be fed and clothed. Leaving out of view, however, *a market*, I wish to call the attention of the public to the fact, that North Carolina is one of the best fields for the manufacture of refined iron. Pennsylvania may be much better provided with the means of making common iron; but refined bar iron can be made cheaper here than in the State I have named; for the sole reason that while this State has the right kind of ore for the purpose, she can produce the only kind of fuel in sufficient abundance to meet the wants of the business. This is Charcoal; and she has it, because her forests are unfailing and will renew themselves in about one half the period required in Pennsylvania and New York. No other fuel but charcoal can be employed for the manufacture of the best bar iron. From the best bar iron steel is made, as well as all kinds of wire and the various utensils which require a tough iron. Here, then, is a field not yet occupied in this country, and if we consider for one moment the present wants of a community for the best kinds of iron, as *steam boiler plates, and all the iron work of steam boats and rail road cars* we can scarcely calculate the demand which might spring up for it. In addition to all this, why should not North Carolina manufacture the rails for her iron roads which she is constructing? It is true it is too late to meet the demands for iron for her Central road, but there is still room and time to begin for that business, for the extension of this road East and West. This State should have made every foot of rail for her roads, for it must be certain, and indeed can be proved, that even at the low price of railroad iron during a portion of the twelve months past, it could have been made here at at a small profit. The climate is more favorable than at the North, the means of living cheap, and fuel and coal abundant. The great expense attending the manufacture of iron arises in a great measure from the cost of coal.—Coal in North Carolina must be cheaper, by one-fourth, than in New York. The ores are abundant and favorably located. Among the ores of iron the steel ore is quite abundant. At Mr. D. W. C. Johnson's, in Randolph county, the steel ore exists in two quite important veins. In Germany this variety is manufactured at once into steel.

My object in the foregoing remarks is to call the attention of capitalists to the manufacture of iron in all its branches, which I wish the public to consider in relation to the improvements in roads now in progress of construction.

But the iron manufacture is only one branch of industry which is destined to spring up and flourish. Copper is another metal which is now found to be abundant, and its mining and manufacture opens another road to wealth and encouragement to improvements in roads. It is, however, impossible that the three great pursuits of human life, *Agriculture, Mining, and Manufactures*, should prosper without also increasing, to a very great extent, the travel both for business and pleasure, and hence those who propose investing capital in rail and plank roads, cannot be disappointed, provided they are constructed through those sections which contain mineral wealth combined with a rich, productive soil; and it is a remarkable fact in N. Carolina, that fertile soils cover her mines of coal, copper, iron and gold:—whereas in other rich mining districts the soil is usually unproductive. In fine, N. Carolina is now beginning a new and prosperous era, and she may well venture upon new projects and schemes for connecting herself with the *Ocean*, the *adjoining States*, and *especially* such as shall promote her inland trade, and a more intimate communication with the different parts of her own territory. E.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 2, 1853.

CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.—In the Guilford District, Jno. Kerr, Esq., says the Greensboro' Patriot, is canvassing the District as thoroughly as circumstances will permit. He will probably be enabled to visit every county in the District between this and the election, address the people, and extend his acquaintance with them. At Graham, he addressed the people of Alamance, which he did in his usual eloquent and bold style, giving satisfaction to his friends generally. We were pleased to see him in fine health and spirits, determined to do his duty as a candidate, whether he should have opposition or not. The probability is that he will have none.

We publish in another column a brief account of the discussion at Salisbury, between Messrs. Osborne and Craige. From a private letter to the Editors of this paper we extract the following remarks upon the same subject:

"Osborne and Craige spoke here on Tuesday last, as you will see from the papers. Osborne got the advantage most decidedly, and with tremendous effect. There was, previously, a good deal of lukewarmness among our country friends, with whom Craige had some personal popularity. These were brought back, and are now zealous for Osborne; and we have reason to believe that a goodly number of the Democrats will oppose Craige on the land question. The people have their minds on this subject now, and they are likely to make it the governing question at the Polls."

Mr. Osborne has made the following appointments, and will speak,

At Gold Hill, Rowan county, on the 4th June.
At Capt. Levi Trexler's Muster Ground, 24th.
At Morgan's, on the 25th.
At Wadesboro', on Tuesday the 12th July, and at such other places in the county as may be designated hereafter.
At Centre, Stanly county, on Wednesday, 20th July, and at Cross Roads on Friday, 22d.
At Mt. Pleasant, Cabarrus, on Monday, 25th.
At Furr's, Stanly, on the 27th July.
At Albemarle, on Saturday, 30th July.

ILLIBERAL LEGISLATION.—It affords us no pleasure to expose the loose or illiberal legislation of the General Assembly of North Carolina, but we consider it a duty occasionally to notice such things, in the hope that some remedy may be applied.

The Legislature some years ago provided that a Board of Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum should be appointed, to have charge of the buildings in process of construction, to make contracts and disburse the funds appropriated for the purpose. They are required to give bonds for the faithful performance of their duties in the sum of *one hundred thousand dollars each!* The reader will naturally suppose that a fat salary was annexed to a post of so much labor and responsibility. For our own part we would be loth to give such a head for a salary of a thousand dollars a year, even if there were no duties to perform and no responsibility incurred. But the Legislature imposed all these duties, and required this enormous bond, *without allowing one cent to pay (except mileage) to the officers!* Singular as it may seem it is a fact. Well, the reader will take it for granted that no one would hold such an office. Another mistake. This is not altogether a selfish world. There are some in it who act from motives of humanity and patriotism; and the offices have been regularly filled till this year. Recently Gov. Reid and the Council of State appointed, to fill vacancies, two of his party friends, who declined accepting. Again the Council was called together and two Whigs were appointed—Whigs who would probably have accepted the appointments if they had been offered to them in the first instance, but who are understood to decline under the ungracious circumstances in which the appointments are now made.

Quere: If there had been any salary attached to the offices, would Gov. Reid have given them to Whigs?

The Episcopal Convention adjourned on Monday morning last, after appointing the next Annual Meeting to be held in Wilmington on the third Wednesday in May 1854.

The number of Clergymen present at the Convention was 29, of Laymen 77.

The Rev. Dr. Atkinson, the Bishop elect, is understood to be a moderate Churchman, of no extreme views, on either one side or the other. He is a native of Virginia. The Baltimore Sun says of him,—

"Dr. Atkinson is an able and eloquent divine, and will no doubt satisfactorily discharge the duties of the responsible post to which he has been called. His large congregation in this city will part with him with regret."

The Baltimore Patriot says,—

"Dr. Atkinson is an eloquent and able minister, and well fitted to discharge the duties of his new post."

The Weather and the Crops.—Extract from a letter to the Editors, dated

"Little's Mills, Richmond Co., May 28.

"The weather is very dry in this section. The crops are suffering very much. The worms have killed a great deal of corn, and cotton is dying worse than I ever saw it."

BUSBEE'S REPORTS.—We have received from the present Reporter of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, his first No., being the Cases at Law for December Term 1852. It gives us great pleasure to observe the handsome manner in which the work is done, manifesting a great improvement in paper, type, and clearness of print, over any previous No. of these Reports which we have seen. The members of the Profession will also be glad to know that the pages contain some 15 or 20 per cent. more of matter than formerly, thus in effect reducing the price to that extent. There are other improvements, which will be apparent to the Profession.

Historical Lectures.—We are glad to learn that Mr. Wm. D. Cooke, of Raleigh, is preparing for publication, in an elegant style, a volume containing the Lectures on the Revolutionary History of North Carolina, recently delivered by the Rev. Dr. Hawks, Ex-Gov. Graham, and Ex-Gov. Swain, and that Dr. Hawks has promised a further contribution to the volume.

Copper in Johnston County.—We understand that some fine specimens of Copper Ore have been found in Johnston county—the first yet discovered in the Eastern part of the State.

Virginia.—One might have supposed that the scandalous manner in which the last Legislature of Virginia Gerrymandered the Congressional Districts would have aroused a feeling of indignation sufficient to prevent the consummation of the outrage. But nothing can rouse the Whigs of that State to an effort worthy of men. The Locos have elected every one of the eleven members of Congress, and a large majority of the Legislature.

The Goldsboro' Patriot denies that the North is absorbing all the public lands. "There are none so blind as those who will not see;" so we shall not stop to argue the question with the Patriot, but refer it to Messrs. *Ashe, Venable*, McRae, Saunders, &c., &c., who disagree with it upon this point.

The Patriot says that a very large sum was paid into the treasury as proceeds of public lands during the last year. On this point the Patriot differs with its party in Craige's District, where it is held that the lands, instead of paying money *into* the treasury, are a *tax* upon the treasury.—This point also, the Patriot may settle with its Locofoco brethren.

The Patriot also denies and attributes to the Observer certain statements taken from and credited to the Baltimore Sun. Here again we will leave the battle to the Patriot and its Locofoco colleague, the Sun, merely remarking that the statement that the Missouri and Pacific Rail Road Company are in the market to borrow money, is no sort of evidence against the Sun's statement. On the contrary, it is the usual custom with those who receive grants of lands to borrow money on the pledge of those lands, and hold the lands until their value is increased.

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SCHOOL.—The annual examination of this flourishing institution was held in Greensborough last week, and quite a number of young Ladies graduated.

The Greensborough Patriot says that "Edgeworth—like its sister institution on the neighboring hill, Greensborough Female College—we understand has been full the past session to its utmost capacity of accommodation. We learn that the proprietor, Gov. Morehead, has determined to erect a very large addition to the building—to be constructed in such manner as not only to accommodate permanently a much greater number of scholars, but to afford ample room to visitors on public occasions like those of the past week."

THE LAW'S DELAY.—A trial has lately taken place in Washington city which presents many remarkable incidents. A Dr. Gardiner recovered nearly half a million of dollars of the fund secured from Mexico for claims of citizens of the United States. The large amount of the claim, (which was for mines which he said he owned and from which he said he had been expelled by the Mexican government,) induced the commissioners who adjudicated these claims to give it the most careful and cautious examination. The proof was, however, perfectly clear, the claim was allowed, and the money paid. Dr. Gardiner then went to Europe, and whilst there, the late administration was induced to believe that the evidence he had presented was forged, and the claim a humbug. On hearing of this, Dr. Gardiner at once returned to this country, to stand trial for forgery and perjury, and placed a large amount of the money he had received where it could be attached by the government. This conduct certainly has the appearance of innocence. The trial came on, and has lasted about three months.—The evidence was most contradictory, and much of it appeared to be *bought*, at high prices too, and by the government. After spending so long a time in the trial, the Jury staid out about ten days, could not agree, and were discharged! It is said that the government has expended $100,000 in the trial, and in sending agents to, and bringing witnesses from, Mexico.

COSTLY.—It is stated that one of the Charges recently appointed by the President, expended, in the Presidential election, $84,000, and that this constituted his claim to the appointment. Reference is made, we suppose, to Mr. Belmont, who goes to Holland.

Mr. Belmont's appointment has created much surprise, and is indeed a singular one. He is a foreigner and a Jew, has long been the agent of the Rothschilds in this country, and not many months since was the representative of the Austrian Government at Washington.

DEMOCRACY, *North and South.*—On the subject of Pierce's appointments to office, the New York Express says:

"The Wilmot Proviso is unpopular South, among Southern Democrats, it seems, but popular North, among Northern Democrats.

"The Democratic papers of Richmond, Va., and those of Lynchburg and Charlottesville, charge Mr. Price, of Greenbrier, (a Whig candidate for Congress) with being an advocate of the Wilmot Proviso. This allegation is untrue; but take it for granted, and what of it?

"Among the hundreds and thousands of the Pierce appointments in this State and in New England, nine-tenths of them were Wilmot Proviso men,—most of them Free Soilers, and in opposition to all Democrats and Whigs who voted for and defended the Compromise Bills.

"To be a Wilmot Proviso man in Virginia seems to be a crime with the (Va.) Democratic journals; but to be one North qualifies such a man for and entitles him to a fat rich office! Oh, hypocrisy! hypocrisy!

The Cabinet.—Rumors of changes in the Cabinet are again in circulation. The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Express, speaking of some appointments in which Marcy has been overruled, says:

"It is now evident that Marcy's influence, once deemed paramount in the Cabinet, is at an end. His friends moreover predict that in less than five weeks he will resign his office, and accept the mission to France. He is certainly ill at ease in his present position, and begins to perceive that he was invited to the Cabinet, not to promote his aspirations for the Presidency, but to defeat them.

In the event of his resignation, Caleb Cushing will undoubtedly succeed him; in which case, Dobbin will probably be made Attorney General, and Gen. Dix, Secretary of the Navy; though it is regarded by many as improbable that the latter will enter the Cabinet. This announcement will be in accordance with the programme originally put forth at the time of the Inauguration.

Caleb Cushing and Jefferson Davis are undoubtedly the master-spirits of the administration, since the fate of Marcy. Cushing sincerely believes that the patronage of the government is sufficient of itself to control the majority of the popular vote. He has full confidence in the corruptibility of the people. Davis has more honesty than Cushing, but on the other hand is wholly unsound on the Union question and a rigid adherent of the doctrine of secession. Between the two, Pierce will be a fortunate man, if he escapes political perdition. The Union Democrats already begin to regard him as another Tyler. A few months will probably develope their plans of action for the future.

The character of the foreign appointments plainly indicates that the President is a candidate for the next Presidential nomination; and, as plainly, that he desires to secure the nomination by an union of the ultras of both sections. How this game will result, time only will disclose. Many predict that its success will be about equal to a similar project of John Tyler, aided by his fugleman Cushing, who is now playing the same part for his present chief."

One of the Northern papers selected by Mr. Dobbin to publish the advertisements of the Navy Department (a very profitable job,) is stated to have declared, only two months ago, that it would never cease to repudiate the Fugitive Slave Law as unconstitutional and wicked! Another declares that it "always did oppose it, and has never yet intimated the remotest adhesion to the platform of the present Administration."

THE DISCUSSION.

Messrs. Osborne and Craige, rival candidates for Congress in this District, addressed their fellow citizens of Rowan at the Court House in this Town, on Tuesday last. We have concluded to say but little about it, but not because there is nothing to talk about. It was one of the most interesting political discussions we have heard for years, and we advise the voters of the District to hear these gentlemen by all means—to travel twenty, or thirty, or even fifty miles rather than not hear them. The Whigs of the District and of the State, are assured that Mr. Osborne is doing his whole duty, handsomely and powerfully. His old friends—those who have known him for years—frankly admit, that they have been deceived in him. They have always regarded him as a strong and eloquent debater; but his speech here on Tuesday so far surpassed any thing his friends ever heard from him before, that they were enraptured. A most decided good effect was produced. It was plainly evident that his opponent and his friends *felt* that the argument was against them, strong and convincing; and that the people of Rowan, as it regards the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, settled down into the conviction that Mr. Osborne was *right* and Mr. Craige *wrong*.

On the subject of acquisition of Territory, Mr. Craige takes the ground indicated in the inaugural address of President Pierce—indefinite and vague as it is. He is in favor of receiving Cuba if she shall establish her independence of Spain, and apply for admission into our Union; or in the event it is thrown into the markets of the world, he is in favor of purchasing. He is in favor of extending our acquisitions indefinitely, if it can be done without violence to the rights of others, and our own treaty obligations.

Mr. Osborne takes the opposite ground: He shows that this lusting for *more land* is pregnant with evil. He shows that it leads inevitably to domestic dissentions—will open afresh the dangerous question of slavery—will array the North against the South, and the South against the North—that it may lead to hostilities and a severance of the Union, and all the dire consequences of an event so much deprecated by all true Americans. His arguments are reasonable—clear—conclusive, and are sustained in a measure by the experience of the past history of the country. Here again, so far as the indication of popular feeling went, the people were with Mr. Osborne. His appeals to the reason and common sense of the meeting were simply irresistible.

But we find ourself running off into an account of the speeches. Convinced that we could not do either of the speakers justice, we intended from the first to avoid any attempt to do so. We have only to urge our Whig friends, and all other voters, to go and *hear the Candidates*. The subjects they discuss are of weighty importance to every man. Leave your prejudices behind and go and hear them—*by all means hear them*.

Salisbury Watchman.

Senator Clemens has announced himself an independent candidate for Governor of Alabama.

State Agricultural Society—This highly important Association, which met in this City on Wednesday last, adjourned on Thursday night. The Society *acceded* to the resolution of the City Commissioners, appropriating $2,500 to provide accommodations for the State Agricultural Fairs, provided individuals or societies shall (as they surely *will*,) raise a like sum, and that the Fairs be permanently located here.

The Society also appointed a Committee of Three to select the grounds, &c., and report to the Society at its next meeting, which is to be held on the 18th October next, when, all things favoring, the First Annual Fair will be held.

A resolution,—every way important, and which we trust, will be promptly and liberally responded to,—was adopted, calling on County Societies to contribute towards raising a fund to be distributed in Premiums at the Fair.—*Raleigh Register.*

Shocking.—A small wooden tenement, in the Eastern suburbs of Raleigh, was consumed by fire, on Sunday morning last, and, horrible to relate, a poor decrepid white woman perished in the flames. Considerable excitement prevails on account of the wanton neglect by the inmates, through which this poor creature was sacrificed. It is thought the fire was the work of an incendiary.—*Spirit of the Age.*

Fire!—We regret to learn that the Turpentine Still belonging to Messrs. Sanders & Stevenson, situated about three miles from town, took fire on Saturday morning, and the sheds around, together with a hundred barrels of Turpentine and some Rosin was consumed. The amount of loss is estimated at $800 to $1000. Mr. Sanders got considerably burned about the hands, and Mr. Stevenson also slightly blistered.

Wilmington Journal.

New Postmaster.—John A. Weirman has been appointed Postmaster at Salisbury, in place of Mr. Julian, resigned. He has held the office thirteen years.—*Salem Press.*

MARRIED,

In Moore county, on the 24th ult., by Dan'l McKenzie, Esq., Mr. DANL McINNIS to Miss ANN AUTRY.

In this town, on the 25th ult., by the Rev. Mr Frost, Mr. W. S. FOWLKES to Miss LUCY JONES, eldest daughter of Mr. Isham Blake.

DIED,

In New Hanover on the 20th ult., Mrs. LAURA J. wife of Mr. Gabriel Holmes, and daughter of Wm. J. Hand, Esq., aged 27 years and 10 months.

In the western part of this county, on the 24th ult., of Paralysis, Mr. ANGUS JOHNSON, aged 56 years.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

May 31—Str Chatham, with boat Cumberland in tow, and goods for S J Hinsdale, H W Dixon, W J McConnel, Murchison, Reid & Co, Barnhardt & Sullivan, H L Mayer & Co, Earnhardt, Adderton & Co, D Murphy, A A McKethan, W Weatherly, Connell & Cain, King & Hege, Chambers, Cairns & Chambers, Jenkins, Roberts & Co, W S Gilmer, W D Jordan, Mrs Carver, J A Bitting, Wall & McDonald, P Fries.

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution will commence its second Session on the second Monday in July next. Every branch of female education is taught in the Institute, and the present number of Scholars warrants the belief that no School in our country furnishes greater facilities for imparting knowledge.

The expenses per annum will not exceed $124 for the most advanced literary course, and with the usual number of extras the necessary expenses per year will not exceed $170.

Board per month in the Institute $8; good Board may be had in the private families of the village much cheaper.

Tuition for all English branches, per Session of 21 weeks, primary course $10; all branches in the 1st and 2d Classes $12; Junior and Senior Classes $15.

For particulars the public is referred to our Circulars, which can be had by addressing the Secretary or the Principal.

H. A. BIZZELL, Secty
of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, May 26, 1853. 98-4t

MIDDLETON ACADEMY.

THE Fourth Session of this Institution will commence on Tuesday the 5th day of July next, under the charge of Mr. Sam'l H. Wiley, with an Assistant for the English classes.

The character which Mr. Wiley has acquired as a Teacher, is a sufficient guarantee to the public of the efficiency and thoroughness of instruction in this school.

The location (midway between Cedar Falls and Franklinsville Factories) is remarkably healthy. The community is a moral one, and temptations to irregular and dissolute habits scarcely exist.

Young men can be prepared here for the Junior Class in the University.

TUITION.

Classics—per session of five months,	$15 00
Higher branches of Mathematics, where the Classics are not taught,	10 00
English branches,	7 50
Primary studies,	5 00

Board, including beds, fires and washing, can be had in good families at $6 per month.

H. B. ELLIOTT, Pres't
Ed Trustees.

P. S. All communications in relation to this School, addressed to the undersigned at Cedar Falls, N. C., will be promptly attended to. H. B. ELLIOTT.

May 25, 1853. 98-3tpd

VALUABLE
Cape Fear Plantation
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having determined to remove to Columbus county, offers for sale that valuable Plantation on which he now resides, situated on the waters of the Cape Fear River and Baker's Creek, five miles above Elizabethtown, containing 103 acres of land, well adapted to the growth of corn, oats, wheat, rye, potatoes, &c. It has on it a first rate mill site, a beautiful young orchard of nearly 700 choice Apple trees, a number of Scuppernong Grape vines, which for the last five or six years have been very profitable; a comfortable dwelling house and the necessary out buildings, new and of superior style.

Also, 485 acres of pine land, situated about two miles back of the River place, on which are now cut 14,000 Turpentine boxes, 6000 of which are new.

The above Plantation offers inducements to persons desiring a comfortable situation, which are seldom found. A. J. TROY.

Bladen county, May 28, 1853. 98-4t

LOST OR MISLAID.

AT or near Lumberton, on Tuesday evening, May 24th, a large sheep-skin pocket book, in which was a small amount of money. Also, the following notes: one note on Malcom McPhaul for $50, dated January 2, 1852. One on David Bramble for about $12, date not recollected. One on A. Dallas for $70, dated sometime in the year 1845.

The above notes were all made payable to Jennet McArthur. The pocket book contained other papers of no service to any one but myself. The public are cautioned against trading for said notes; and the makers are notified to pay them to no one but myself.

The finder will be liberally rewarded if I am placed in possession of said pocket book and contents, &c.

ALEXANDER DALLAS.

Randalsville, May 28, 1853. 98-2t

RANGER'S NOTICE.

TAKEN up by Samuel McIntosh, at his residence seven miles West of Carthage, and entered as a stray on the 20th inst., a light bay horse MULE. Said mule has been viewed and appraised at the sum of fifty dollars; has marks of gear; shoe on the left fore foot; tip end of the left ear cut off; marked on the body, back of the arms, supposed to be done by the girth; roached mane and tail. Said mule is supposed to be fifteen years old. The owner of said mule is hereby notified where to find his property.

A. H. McNEILL,
Ranger of Moore county.

May 25, 1853. 98-2t

NOTES LOST.

ON the 30th of April I lost my Pocket Book containing a small number of Notes, viz: One on Yancey B. Howell, one on Wm. B. Jordan, one on W. G. Bennett, one on Aaron Wright, one on Young Davis, one on D. C. McIntyre.

The public are cautioned against trading for any of the above Notes, as I have made arrangements for collecting them myself. A liberal reward will be paid to any person finding the same.

SAMUEL USHER.

Macedonia, Montgomery county, N. C.

May 23, 1853. 98-3t

NOTICE.

FOUND, a Wallet Pocket Book, containing money, which the owner can have by describing, and applying to JAMES JONES.

May 26, 1853. 98-1t

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on or about the 1st of October last, two NEGROES, Isaac and his wife Nancy. Isaac is a very likely boy, about six feet two or three inches high, dark complexion, about twenty-six years old, and weighs 175 or 180 pounds.—Nancy is dark complected, about five feet nine or ten inches high, very stout and likely. Said Negroes were purchased from Col. A. S. McKay of Richmond county, N. C., near Floral College, in which neighborhood they are supposed to be lurking, or in Robeson county on the Big Marsh, as they have relations in that section of country. I will pay the above reward for their delivery to me in Marlborough District, S. C., or their confinement in any jail so that I get them.

LIGHT TOWNSEND

Marlboro' Dist., S. C., Feb. 22, 1853. 72-6t

LUMBER! LUMBER!

25,000 feet of square edged Refuse Wide Boards, inch and 1¼ inch thick. For sale cheap at my Mills. WM. SMITH MALLETT

May 23, 1853. 99-4t

Wheeler's Patent Improved Railway, Chain Horse Power and Overshot Thresher and Separator,

THE subscriber takes this method of saying to farmers and others of North Carolina, that he has been appointed the General Agent, by the manufacturers, Messrs. Wheeler, Melick & Co., of Albany, N. Y., for the sale of the above Machines, and that he is prepared to fill all orders at Albany prices—adding only the charge of transportation. These Machines were used in Randolph county during the two past seasons, and gave universal satisfaction.

The two horse Machines will thresh from 125 to 200 bushels of Wheat per day, and the one horse Machines from 75 to 125 bushels per day.

Albany prices: Two horse or double Machines, with fixtures complete, $145; One horse, ditto, ditto, $120.

All Machines sold by me warranted to give satisfaction, or they may be returned.

Persons desirous of having these Machines should send their orders early, to enable him to furnish them in due time.

Address the subscriber, "Troy's Store, N. C."

J. B. TROY.

April 28, 1853. 90-6t

GOODS! GOODS!!

THE Subscriber is now receiving and opening, directly from New York, the largest stock of Goods ever offered at this place, consisting of a well-selected stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Parasols, Hats of every description, a very large assortment of gentlemens' and boys' ready made Clothing, a very large stock of Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Groceries, &c.

The subscriber flatters himself that from his long experience in business, and his care in buying in his stock, that he can offer as good bargains as can be had in any market.

JOHN McINNIS.

Floral College, May 16, 1853. 94-3t

LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under the common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pulley, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, as cheap as can be sold in New York. CHAS. M. LINES,

Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford Co., N. C.

Rear shop near Jesse Walker's Mill. Boss River Bands for sale by W. R. Latterlob, Fayetteville.

January 31, 1853. 84-1y

ALFORDSVILLE, ROBESON,
N. McNeill

HAVING taken the Store formerly kept by H. A. McLean & Co., would inform his friends and the public generally, that he is now receiving from New York, a large and well selected assortment of GOODS, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery-ware, &c.,

Together with many other articles too tedious to mention; all of which will be sold low for cash.

☞ Those indebted for purchases in 1852 will please call and settle.

March 24, 1853. 80-12t

LUMBERTON HOTEL.

THE subscribers inform the public, that they have purchased the HOTEL lately occupied by G. W. Higley, and that they are now prepared to entertain all who may favor them with their custom, and pledge themselves to use every effort to give satisfaction. They are now building large and dry Stables and Shelters. Their Table will always be supplied with the best the market affords, and with attentive servants in the house and for the stables. Their undivided attention will be given to the establishment, and therefore hope to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

J. W. REGAN.
J. H. CALDWELL.

Lumberton, March 21, 1853. 80-6m

S. S. Arey

HAS on hand a BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT of NEW

Spring & Summer Goods.

He desires to return thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage which they have bestowed on him, and desires a continuance of the same. His friends and the public are requested to give him a call, at the Stand formerly occupied by S. J. Hinsdale, South-west corner of Market Square and Gillespie st.

April 28, 1853. 90-6m

A Desirable LOT for Sale.

AT Floral College, will be offered for sale, on the 16th June next, being the last day of the Examination, an improved LOT, containing one acre of land, having on it a small dwelling and kitchen. The lot is in a pleasant situation. JOHN McPHAUL.

April 30, 1853. 90-3t

"SHOCCO JONES."

From the Natchez (Miss.) Courier.

FROM MY LODGE IN THE PRAIRIE.

My last left me just after I had forded the Big-bee river, near night-fall, upon the eastern bank. Like an experienced traveler, I measured the twelve miles which the next town (Columbus) was distant from me, by the half hour of my watch that the sun was yet to measure to sun-down. I am no lover of riding after dark, as my eyes are none of the best, and my spectacles only bewilder my vision in a shadowy road. So I inquired for the nearest house, and set off to solicit the hospitality of its proprietor.

The negro of whom I obtained my directions, was doubtless very clear and graphic in his language. "You jiss go up dis road, massa, 'll come to big hickory, what has got struck wid thunder an split open; den you goes to de leff, till you see a big gate. You leaves de big gate on the right —no, on de *leff* han—and by'm by you comes to a run. You crosses dem ar, and take de seem' turn to de right, (dis time de right sartain,) and go through a lane half a mile, when you see de chimneys of de house top o' de trees, and den you find it easy nuff, massa! Please, massa, got any bakky for poor old nigger?" I gave him my last quid of Cavendish, with a dime under it, and with a dime and a quid's worth of genuine hearty blessings, I rode off to follow the directions of my accurate informer. The evening air was delicious. Flowers that bloomed on the Bigbee's banks filled the air with mingled perfumes. Scores of birds of gay plumage flitted about in the trees, now re-lighting my eyes with the splendor of their plumage, now with the sweetness of their songs.—Ever and anon, the clear voice of a slave at work in a distant field beyond the river, would reach me and add to the varied harmony of the hour. The limpid surface of the river was enamelled with blue, orange, gold and purple tints, borrowed from the sunset sky; and occasionally dimpled into widening circles by some silvery scaled fish leaving it into the air, to fall back again with a splash into his native element. Tempted by the beauty of the scene, I let my horse walk with slacked rein, while I drew enjoyment from everything around me. A squirrel played bo-peep with me from behind a tall sycamore; and once I stopped to admire the splendor of the glittering scales of a gold and green snake that lay fearless and quiet directly in the road, a superb series of concentric bracelets, one within the other, that the Empress Eugenia might be proud to wear—if they were harmless! An Empress once were such a one—the hapless Cleopatra!

So what with dallying and loitering, new letting my horse browse at the leaves, and now drink at a rivulet, I took little note of "Peter's" directions; and the sun set, finding me at least three miles beyond the ford where I had left Peter, and not a sign of other habitation than a deserted negro cabin in an old field. I drew rein and began to look about me. As to being guided by the marks which had been given me, was now out of the question; for the river oak, the "old gate," the cane," and other marks I was quite innocent of having had vision of. But a bewildered traveler, with a straight road before him, cannot go far without coming out somewhere. So I drew my bridle, touched the flank of my ass (aided by a cool shout with the spur, and away we went up a rapid hill, ascending the woodland road before me. Its sapplings, fifty years, stood in close ranks and purple waving plumes. I felt—I felt my eyes in search of the living, glancing on me at every one through the gathering twilight. I must have rode two miles at a very pretty pace, when I saw a light. It was already dark to the right. I soon came to a cane, into which, after passing through a gate at a spring, I turned. It conducted me, in a few minutes into the very heart of a village of negro cabins, and all the dogs, "Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart," came forth to bark at me.

Several negroes were returning from the field, and by them I was directed to a "long, low, white-washed log mansion, enclosed by a palings, which was the road near the plantation. It was surrounded by gardens, a lawn, and cotton-fields, and had that characteristic air which belongs to the plantation houses of thrifty planters in newer countries; nothing was elegant and expensive, but every thing of comfort, such as fine horses, stock and [illegible] plenty of turkeys, [illegible] and chickens, and pigs in [illegible].

[illegible] white gate, a black lady arrayed in the finery of the house, and one slave eagerly tacking by her side, which mother began to [illegible] blessings, before I threw my foot out from the stirrup.

As I walked towards the dwelling, I was met by a gentleman in a linen round coat and with a cigar in his mouth, who cordially shook my hand and invited me in. As I have said, the house was built of logs, but with many rooms, a cigar in his mouth, who cordially shook my hand and invited me in. As I have said, the house was built of logs, but with many rooms, along the front. It had the appearance of a possibility that a Nordican would accept it as a log house for display.

At the tea table, which was profusely piled with good things, there sat besides a dignified matron of the old school, her son, the young host just named, and shortly came and seated himself, a noble appearing, thoroughbred looking gentleman, but evidently in premature age. He was introduced to me as "Mr. J——." He wore a long unshaven gray and black beard, and his hair was streaked with silver streaks. I regarded him with some curiosity for his sanity, for in [illegible] his powers of pleasing in conversation, his finished courtesy caused me to set him down as a man of society, and I marvelled to find such a man in his seclusion; yet there was in his appearance a something that made me perceive that he was the splendid fragment of what he had been.

After a few hospitably invited me to go to "his castle," and led me across a court in the rear of the mansion to a log cabin of one room, containing two beds, an enormous fire-place, garnished with a rack of long pipes, while tobacco boxes and other appurtenances of a determined smoker, were stuck about in the crevices between the logs. He offered me a pipe three feet long, and we commenced smoking, and all the while I was puzzling my brain to know where I had seen this gentleman—this Mr. Jones. He was full of anecdote. He knew Van Buren, Jackson, both Adams's, Calhoun, Clay, Randolph, and every man of note who had figured on the world's stage for thirty years past, and had anecdotes to tell of each. He knew the private history of everybody who had any private history, had danced with the belles of two generations, and dined with all the foreign ministers of seven administrations, and was *au fait* of all the political and domestic scandal of Washington for as many reigns. He entertained me till past the small hours, yet all the while I could not make out who he was. At length, at 2 o'clock in the morning, I put this question direct—

"In the name of all mystery, sir, tell me *which* of all the Mr. Jones's of the earth, *which* Mr. Jones you are?"

He laughed heartily and said:

"I know *you*, my dear friend; I recognized you at the first. We have dined together in New York years ago. I was waiting to see if you would recognise me. I am "Mr. Jones of Shocco." The [illegible] said with a drollery inimitable.

"I have for some years gone into retirement. This is the residence of my mother, where I have a home. Here I shall live till I have done with life's fitful fever. In this log cabin I smoke, I call up the past, I live Saratoga, Nahant, Washington over again. From between the crevices of my cabin, I can peep at the great world rolling by and laugh at it, as I did when I was in it. Take another pipe. It is only three o'clock in the morning."

And true enough, my old acquaintance, Shocco, the world renowned, had turned up in a log cabin on the borders of the prairies. There he had been living; forgotten by the world several years, smoking pipes all night, and dreaming of the world he had flown from, and sleeping all day. He was very grey; he had the habits of a monk, in his love for solitude, for his cabin was his castle; and here he dwelt, though still so brilliant that not long ago he kept up by his fireside a certain venerable bishop till cock-crowing, forgetful of repose, listening to his fascinating 'Reminiscences of the gay world he had lived in;' yet he was now but half of himself as I formerly knew him; for former conviviality had done its work upon his frame. To crown all, Shocco had become a devout Roman Catholic; and receives annually, visits from a priest to absolve him from all his past offences. In more absolute obscurity a man could not live who had formerly been so prominent before the public eye. There, in his log-cabin he still dwells an anchorite. His venerable mother is since dead, but has effectually left him, whom she loved always, a small competence; and with his pipes and his rich memories, his penances and his prayers, his grey locks and his solitude, he will probably remain until the grave shall embrace all that was once the witty, the amusing, the financiering, the diplomatising, the fascinating, the accomplished and distinguished Shocco Jones."

The Whig doctrine of securing Southern rights, and maintaining Southern equality and independence, by adding to the *material strength* of the South—by digging canals and building railroads; by encouraging home manufactures; by improving the soil; by increasing the population and wealth of the Southern States—this doctrine, in opposition to abstractions, political resolutions, secession, and nullification, is daily gaining ground among the People.—*Ala. Gaz.*

The Gold Fever in Texas, which is a kind of annual epidemic, has had but a short run this year. The one hundred and fifty dollar lumps, found on the Colorado, are few and very far between. In fact, according to the Galveston News, the whole thing is a delusion. The diggers who had returned say there is gold in the region, but it will not pay for the labor of gathering it. One or two dollars per day was the most which many of the diggers had procured, while the greater number had got nothing. At the last accounts the fever was rapidly abating, the grog-shop keepers in the neighborhood being the only pers ns who have profited by the excitement.

Balt. Sun.

Highpriced Pictures.—At a recent sale in London, of the Spanish collection of pictures owned by the late Louis Philippe, ex-King of the French, many of the works brought the highest prices. The portrait, by Velasquez, of the Minister Olivarez, was sold for $1,500. A portrait of Philip IV of Spain, also painted by Velasquez, from the collection of the Marquis of Malmesbury, in the third sale, in the middle of May, was sold for $1,250. The last of March, in the collection was the much disputed canvass which one expected, in all the splendor of colored copper, "St. Joseph and the Infant Christ," but, changed as it was, it sold for $2,500. The "Conception," in life size, though deprived in many places of its glazings, brought $4,050. It is a composition in the second manner of Murillo. A smaller "Conception" by Murillo, in which the characteristics of the [illegible] distinguish it, was knocked down at $1,500. The "Virgin and Child" brought $7,750. A sitting figure of "St. Joseph and the Infant Christ" brought $1,500. A picture of objects and $8 [illegible] the Banks of the Jordan brought $3,500.

The "Conception," by Murillo, sold in Paris last year, brought over $100,000. It was purchased by the French Government in the face of a strong competition.

New York Evening Post.

Survey of the Pacific Rail Road.—The telegraph reports that Lieut. Whipple, with assistants, was to start from Washington last evening for Fort Smith, Ark ansas, where he would immediately organize his party and proceed to survey the route for the Pacific rail road *via* Albuquerque.

The Denver Pike's Peak Times says that Capt. Gunnison and party had passed through that city on a similar mission *via* the Salt Lake, and to return by way of Santa Fe.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors: We would respectfully ask your indulgence, while we submit the following hasty remarks in relation to the infamous and disgraceful practice of "treating" in order to procure votes, during an election ering campaign.

That the rowdy or blackguard, who is conscious of a want of merit necessary to elevate him to the position to which he aspires, should seek success through the instrumentality of "treating," or any other base appliance, is to be expected.—Such a course, and such alone, accords with his sense of propriety and decency. But that persons making even humble pretensions to respectability, should resort to such means—should so outrage the moral sense of any community—(to say nothing of the violation of law—shows an inconsistency of character perfectly inexplicable.

But that religious men—church members—those whose duty it is to keep the fountains of morality and religion pure, should support these demoralizing candidates, shows also an inconsistency of character, irreconcilable alike to religion and morals. "Consistency! consistency! thou art a jewel!"

But so it is: men professing to be respectable, "treat" with impunity in the face of the law,—thereby violating the purity of the ballot box. And church members sustain these violaters of law and order, in view of all the evils consequent upon the degrading practice of "treating."

Will it be believed, that in this age of progress and improvement—of civilization and refinement—when the benign rays of the Gospel of Peace, and a liberal system of education, are penetrating the gloom of the darkest hovel in the forest, any persons should be found so lost to every honorable impulse, so lost to the decencies and proprieties of the age, as to tender the vile intoxicating cup, as an incentive to influence votes. Shame! shame! What a compliment (?) to the intelligence and patriotism of those to whom it is tendered!

Now in conclusion, and to the end that the iniquitous practice of treating to influence votes may be effectually suppressed, and the elective franchise thereby be preserved inviolate, we earnestly yet most respectfully ask the co-operation of all religious and moral men.

VALLEY COT.

May 26th, 1853.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE CHINESE REVOLT.

From a file of Hong Kong papers to the 24th of March we copy the annexed articles respecting the formidable revolt now spreading through the Chinese Empire. The first is a summary account (from the China Mail) of the rise and progress of the rebellion; the second, from the same paper, a copy of the Emperor's edict on the subject of the revolt.

From the China Mail of March 24.

The present rebellious movement we can even now, from our limited knowledge, form no just estimate of; and until lately most people considered it a disturbance originating with a mere band of marauders, having no object in view beyond the plunder and license of a day. Until very recently, the sum of what authentic information we possessed did not warrant us in coming to any other conclusion. Such bands had, since the days of the great Coxinga, been of frequent appearance in one part or other of the Emperor's vast dominions, and of late years they had been remarkably troublesome in the province of Kwang-tung, [Canton,] directing their energies chiefly to pawnbrokers' shops, (often the banking-houses of China,) and even to the Government treasuries. We can call to mind several gang robberies of this nature, in which the private residences and public treasuries of mandarins were most effectually emptied. Hardly less frequent were the instances of obnoxious mandarins receiving terrible retribution at the hands of freebooters; who thus gave to their main object of plunder a sort of meretricious popularity that served them in good stead. Other cases there were too of huge bodies of men, become formidable by the spoils of the sea, landing on the coast, taking possession of walled towns, and holding them to ransom; and so completely, at one season, from these disorders, was native commerce paralyzed, that in the fertile island of Hainan the crops of grain and sugar lay rotting in the fields, the customary vessels for their transport having been captured by pirates, or remaining idle through fear of capture.

From such low beginnings it is not unlikely that the present movement may have arisen: the transition is easy from a robber to a rebel, and from a rebel to a hero, and perhaps a patriot.—Many or most were members of the Triad Society; and in this association a successful leader might find the machinery of a political revolution ready to his hand. The professed object of this society is to unseat the Tartar usurper and place a Chinese monarch on the throne: let there be added to this an infusion of religious enthusiasm, and we have then the two grand requirements of a successful opposition to constituted authority, which nothing but the radical soundness and healthiness of the established order of things is likely to withstand. And this soundness and healthiness are wanting.

For a long time the rebels seem to have confined themselves to a comparatively remote part of the province of Kwang-si, and to have contented themselves with levying contributions in money from the towns and villages through which they passed; but two or three victories over the Imperialists seem to suppose them infused new life into their movements; and having passed the mountainous barrier which separates Kwang-si and the two adjoining provinces from the west of China Proper, we find them possessed of the important city of Wu-chang, on the right bank of the Yang-tsz-kiang, the key of this barrier towards the eastern provinces, and exhibiting a unity of action and variety of purpose that betoken the controlling hand of a master spirit. And the most novel feature of their progress is the display of an unusual enthusiastic zeal in strange contrast to the usual Chinese indifference on such subjects; not to be accounted for by any supposed design to reestablish the monotheism, which China, in common with all other nations, in the earlier and purer days of its national existence no doubt possessed, nor by any idolatrous association that attaches to the present dynasty; for the image worship of China was prevalent long before its rulers were compelled to wear tails. The only way in which it can be explained is, by supposing the chief thane to have attained some knowledge of the religion of the West, either from books or from oral instruction, or that he has among his followers and advisers some professors of that religion.

Our latest accounts from Shanghai, mention it as probable that before another packet can be dispatched Nankin may be no longer garrisoned by the Emperor's troops; the greatest excitement prevails among the Chinese officials; and the most urgent requisitions are made for troops, ships, and military stores. To men who have so lately traversed about seven hundred miles of country, presenting many natural obstructions, the distance of some 160 or 150 more from Nankin to Shanghai, and that if they please on the fair stream of a broad navigable river, is but a step. So formidable a force was never in our neighborhood before, and though it is probably not their design, as it cannot be their true policy, to molest foreigners, it certainly is heavens to observe passing events with a very watchful eye, and to fail in no reasonable precaution.

[The city of Wu-chang-foo, capital of the province of Hu-pih, mentioned in the following Imperial Edict, is situated in lat. 30° 40' north, and long. 114° east; on the banks of the great river Yang-tsz-Kiang, in the centre of China proper, and the place from which it is the easiest to keep open a communication with the rest of the provinces. This city, in conjunction with Hanyang-foo, lying on the opposite side of the river, forms the most populous and frequented portion of China; and, in addition to the shipping before them, one of the largest assemblages of houses and vessels, inhabitants, sailors and skippers, to be found any where in the world. London and Yedo alone can compete with it. The number of vessels of the largest size in 1845, according to the statement of a Catholic Missionary residing there, exceeded 10,000, while the multitude of small craft moving about was much greater. The river is here nearly five hundred miles from the sea, yet it is three miles broad, and deep enough for ships of the largest size.]

Eds. Nat. Intel.

EDICT OF THE EMPEROR.

To-day (29th January) a memorial was received from Commissioner Su, stating that the Rebels had captured the provincial city Wu-chang, [the capital of Hu-pih province.] We cannot express our indignation. Heang-yung, the General, fought with the Rebels on the eastward of the city, and was victorious; but the westward of the city is level with the lake, and the Wang-chang and other gates are near the mighty river, (Yang-tsz-kiang.) The Rebels (took advantage of this,) and dug a mine, and on the 4th day of this moon (12th January) some underground explosion took place, and thus the garrison was scattered and the provincial city Wu-chang was taken by the Rebels.

According to a former memorial of Su, it was stated that Wu-chang was able to withstand a siege; and only a few days afterwards he has to report that Wu-chang has been taken by the Rebels. Does he not know that in military affairs there is a difference between matters that may be postponed and those which demand instant action? His memorial is as the thought of a man in a dream. Between Chang-sha and Hu-pih Su tarried on his way. Hiang-ying, who is the Commander-in-chief, though he arrived in time to obtain a victory, yet he could not at the same time attack the strong position of the Rebels, and so utterly rout them. He also is slow in the business, and there is no excuse for either of them. This is the time to extirpate the Rebels, and if the Commissioner Su and General Hiang-ying were heavily punished, it would only deliver them out of their difficulties; therefore the Governor-Generalship of the Two Kwang and the honor of the double-eyed peacock feather are to be taken away from Su, but he is to retain the title of High Commissioner, and of Acting Governor General of Hu-Kwang. General Hiang-ying is degraded, but he is to continue in the performance of his duties until his future merits are manifested.

The provincial city Wu-chang is the residence of the Governor and other high officers; how suddenly was it taken by the Rebels, and how great is our sympathy for the distress it endures! We repent that we did not employ the right persons, and that our people have not been delivered from this wicked horde. The trouble of the South gives us no rest by night, and deprives us of appetite. We have already appointed Luh Kienying (Governor General of the Two-Kiang) and Ke-shen to be High Commissioners, each to lead a strong army for the extirpation of the Rebels; and also commanded Shuhingah, the Governor General of Shen-si and Kan-suh, and Yu-sui, the General of Sz'chuen, to proceed to Hu-pih and Hu-nan and extirpate the Rebels with their united forces. We rely on their acting with one heart, and allowing no territory to be destroyed by the Rebels, and so restore peace to the country. Let them not be slow in what they do so as to bring themselves into trouble.

As to the officers of the provincial city of Wu-chang. We direct Su to present a true account of them. Obey this.

[The loss of life at Wu-chang-foo is said to have been very great, and the captors were especially bent on demolishing official residences. Temples with their idols are also said to have been generally destroyed.]

If, as has been said, men are often good in spite of their faith, we suppose we may apply the saying to politics, and claim that some men reason correctly in spite of their principles. An instance of this latter discrepancy, and a proof of the theory, we regard the annexed conservative views expressed by a very zealous Democratic journal of New York, called *par excellence* the *National Democrat*:

"*Evils of Capital.*"—There is such a tendency in a portion of what is called the "reform press" of the United States to decry the "evils of capital," and to abuse "capitalists," that a large class has really come to regard all capitalists as necessarily the enemies of all poor people. It is a great mistake and a great folly.

What is "capital?" There is no magic or mystery about it. It is nothing but hoarded labor. It is the result of all preceding labor of which the individual, whether honestly or not, has somehow or other come into possession. It represents past labor; and by that fact it becomes the remuneration of present toil. All money is but a conventionalism to indicate to us that so much toil has, by somebody or other, been already expended. Accordingly, from the very earliest times, the need of such a medium as money has been felt. The precious metals have no particular intrinsic worth, yet have, on various accounts, the recommendation of commerce for this purpose. As to the intrinsic worth, if any one were left, like Robinson Crusoe, on a desolate Island, he would find a hatchet of iron a much more valuable tool than one of gold or silver. But the proportion in which these metals are found, and a variety of circumstances, have, from an early stage of the history of mankind, recommended them for this purpose. They were used even before Governments coined them for money, by weight, as a medium of exchange.

Nor is this the only form of capital. It exists also in the facilities for labor formed by its means which may be framed directly by the agency of labor itself—in buildings suitable for carrying on different operations, the machinery which is necessary in multiplying the power of those who toil, or in cheapening the commodity they produce. The moment that labor realizes more for sumption—the moment he begins to put by something an individual thinks he deems needful for present enjoying, and applies that to the production of other results—from that time he has capital in the world; and he would have it though there were but one man upon earth, and he himself toiling both day and night. Whatever he puts by as surplus to facilitate future operations, that, strictly and properly, is capital.

The Indian who is disabled for the chase, but who has a bow and arrows which he lends to another in order that he may bring him home a portion of the game he kills, is a capitalist. The farmer who may have no cash in his pocket, but who has a boat and a plough, and who finds a man willing to drive that plough on condition that he may eat a loaf, he is the capitalist in the labor market, and the ploughman is his customer. Skill and strength are capital; they are the result of years of exertion, which has kept the muscular system in order. Bones and brains are capital as truly as miles of dock and warehouses, fleets of ships, towering factories, or piles of gold. So that, strictly speaking, there is no person in the world but is or may be a capitalist, although he may be a laborer at the same time; and it is only in a broad, rough way that we draw the line of distinction, leaving on one side of it the great mass of those who toil, and on the other side of it those who, by their possession of sufficient means, take to themselves or have bestowed upon them, in a popular way of speaking, the title of capitalists. The relation between them is constituted by the payment of wages. It is a bargain between the one and the other, in whatever form it may pass, whether merely for food, clothing, and shelter, or for the largest money remuneration.

We see, then, that thing called "capital," which the "progressive" journals of the day would have us belive is such a very wizard and devil, is nothing but *preserved labor*, without which there could be no reward for present toil beyond the immediate supply of man's physical wants. Like all other great blessings, it is liable to great abuses in the hands of bad men; but to talk of destroying it on that acount would be like proposing to cut off a man's legs to rid him of a heavy pair of boots. What says our Socialist neighbor of the *Tribune* to that?

National Democrat.

Trying One's Temper.—During the recent trip of the Eclipse from New Orleans, (says the Louisville Journal) a young gentleman, who had just got married, got on board at Memphis to engage a passage for himself and wife, but, before he could get ashore again, the boat had shoved off, and he found himself going up the Mississippi at the rate of twenty miles per hour, his lady love standing at the wharf and witnessing the distressing sight. In vain did he appeal to the captain to land him, depicting his own situation and sufferings as well as those of "the wife he left behind him" in the most feeling terms. At Paducah, the Eclipse took a boat in tow laden with wood. On it he escaped, and intended to hail the first steamer for Memphis. From his condition when he left the Eclipse, the passengers were of opinion that he could not survive the shock forty-eight hours longer.

From Europe.—The Arabia with Liverpool dates to the 21st.

A fair business has been done at Liverpool in cotton, the sales averaging 8,000 bales per day. Lower grades were in better inquiry, at about 1-16d. advance.

In breadstuffs a fair business was doing, and holders firm. Wheat and Flour commanded full rates, and Indian corn had advanced 6d.

The English papers contain but little of interest.

The Paris *La Patrie* contradicts the statement that France had sent a hostile fleet to the Sandwich Islands.

The French Assembly continue to manifest hostility in various ways to the dictation of the Government, and a dissolution is expected.

A bet of 40,000 francs is pending on a race from Bordeaux to New York between the American ship President Fillmore and the new Bordeaux clipper Benjamin.

A cotton mill valued at $400,000, and $100,000 worth of raw cotton, were destroyed by fire at Liverpool on the 17th.

In the British Parliament, in reply to Lord Jocelyn, Lord John Russell stated that the Emperor of China had applied to Great Britain for assistance, but no orders had been given to interfere in any way, except for protection of British property and subjects.

Boston, May 29.

Newspaper Office Mobbed.—A great excitement was created early this morning by the destruction of a printing office. A mob entered the office of a paper called the Life in Boston, destroyed the furniture and threw the type in the street. A great crowd collected to witness the scene.

The Manchester (N. H.) American thus refers to the double-dealing course of the new Chief Magistrate:

"It was in the year 1850, while Gen. Pierce was President of the Constitutional Convention, that the great "Union Meeting" was held in this city. Gen. Pierce in company with several members of that august body came from Concord, and they all gathered upon the platform of the city hall with great anxiety of mind, intent upon saving the Union. During the evening Gen. Pierce arose to speak, and was saluted with many cheers and some hisses. He was interrupted in the progress of his remarks by one of the fiercest free soilers in the city, a man whose opinions no Whig ever endorsed, but who never, so far as we ever heard, gave utterance to sentiments hostile to the Union of the States. Some of our readers may remember how Gen. Pierce burst upon him in a volley of denunciation, until his throat parched and choked. Yet Gen. Pierce has taken scores of men, holding precisely the sentiments of that man, and bestowed upon them the government patronage. He has done more and worse than this. He has not only remembered in the partitions of the spoils, the fiercest and most obnoxious of northern free soilers, but he has gone to the south where disunion assumed an organized form, sat in conventions and constructed platforms, and selected the leaders of those seditious conclaves for his confidential advisers! It cannot be denied and is not denied, that a large part of his appointments are from a class against which he has stood arrayed, not as he has said for party, but on the high grounds of patriotism. He has bestowed the most important offices upon men more obnoxious than the ill-fated John Atwood, whom he immolated, more ultra than the extremists whom he had always affected to despise. The autocrat of New Hampshire has become the autocrat of the Union. Fire-eaters and filibusters, disunionists and northern ultraists, make merry at his banquets, throng his departments, collect his revenues. Treachery—fraud—hypocrisy, are no respecters of persons."

And the New Orleans Commercial Bulletin thus rapidly sums up the recent action of the Democracy in respect of the Free Soilers:

"Well, what have they done, since they came into power, to make good their claim as advocates, *par excellence* of the rights of the South? From their loudly vaunted and often repeated professions of unbounded loyalty to the South, and unqualified detestation of Abolitionism and Free Soilism, they led the Southern people to place confidence in their protestations. They made Gen. Scott a criminal because Seward and his pestilential crowd, supported him—a thing he could not help. What have they done? we repeat. What has Gen. Pierce done, to justify the promises his Southern friends made for him?—Let us see: he has made Mr. McClelland a Cabinet Minister. Mr. McC. is about as ardent a Free Soiler as there is in the land! He has made General Dix Sub Treasurer at New York. Gen. Dix is as rank an abolitionist as can be found anywhere! He has made Mr. Peaslee Collector of Boston. Mr. P. hates slavery as bad as Horace Greeley! And a large majority of the New York offices are filled by Free Soil appointees, at which the Hunker Democrats who supported Cass, in 1848, growl fiercely! The fact is in the matter of Northern appointments, President Pierce has done exactly what the Democrats asserted Gen. Scott would do in case he was elected President—give Free Soil the predominance."

Liability of Railroad Companies as Carriers of Cattle.—It is stated in the Putnam County Courier that Mr. Lyman Baily, of Carmel, who is extensively engaged in the cattle business, at the last circuit court in that county recovered a verdict for $600 damages against the New York and Erie Railroad Company. Mr. Baily purchased five hundred and twenty-nine fat cattle in Ohio, and put them on a freight train at Dunkirk destined for New York. The train was more than two days and two nights on its passage to the city. The different conductors turned a deaf ear to Mr. B's request to stop a sufficient length of time at some station that he might feed and water the suffering cattle. For fifty-nine hours the poor animals were without food or water! They were damaged, according to the testimony given on the trial, to the extent of five dollars a head when sold. The principle decided by this case is an important one, both to railroads and cattle dealers.

[The damages ought to have been $6,000 instead of $600, the additional $5,400 being as punishment for the cruelty of keeping the beasts 59 hours without food or water.]

Arrival of Immigrants.—An immense fleet of vessels from all parts of the world arrived at New York on Monday; among them the packet ship Isaac Webb, from Liverpool, with 720 passengers; packet ship London, from London, with 440, and packet ship Mercury, from Havre, with 538. Besides these, some half-dozen ships from German ports came in full of immigrants.

Excess of Gratitude.—The Cincinnati Commercial says that William Lloyd Garrison, in a speech before the anti-slavery meeting lately held in that city, boasted that he stood *outside* the Union, and *thanked God that he was not recognised as a christian.*

In a recent debate in the British House of Commons on a bill for regulating licenses for public houses in Scotland, Mr. Henry Drummond affirmed that every Saturday night *thirteen thousand men* got drunk in Glasgow, and lay in a state perfect insensibility until Monday morning.

[Correspondence of the Raleigh Register.]

Mr. Editor:—Our Commencement up to (Wednesday) evening has been unusually brilliant. In a few remarks submitted by the Dr. Hawks, this afternoon, in seconding a by Gov. Swain to return the thanks of the A ni Association to Dr. Dickson for his and learned Address, that gentleman said although it had been his fortune to attend such festivals at different Institutions in the try, he had never listened to efforts of greater cellence than the two which had been in the College Chapel during the day. H proceeded with appropriate epithets to characterize the addresses of Mr. Nicholson and Dr. D of the highest order of merit. Dr. Hawks expressed the general sentiment of the I do no dishonor to the high distinction awarded these gentlemen, however, by that Dr. Hawks himself has been the great ment of this occasion. With a liberality all praise, he has laid himself out for the and instruction of the company here Three Sermons and an Address from Dr. H within the space of four days will make an the literary life of almost any one. His tion of Sir Walter Raleigh—the subject Lecture before the Historical Society on morning—was magnificent. Nothing was ing to the argument or to the language.

Excuse me for not dwelling more at length the present, as time and excitement do mit. You have missed a great deal by not ing up. Yours truly, &c.

Chapel Hill, N. C.

PAPER MAKING IN NORTH CAROLINA.

We believe there are five Paper mills in operation in this State; and another, viz: the Neuse Manufacturing Co." lately incorporated by letters Patent from the Governor, with a capital of $25,000, is in process of erection, about miles from this City. The two Mills now (the "Manteo" and the "Neuse" mills, will sume annually about one million and a half of old Rags; and the other four mills, viz: at Fetteville, Shelby, Lincoln and Salem, as more,—making 3,000,000 of stock used in in North Carolina.

At $3 per hundred this will cost $90,000 whole public tax, paid to the State Treasurer the Sheriffs, for the year 1857, was over $80,130 34. The same for the year 1851 $81,506 17. So that, our old Rags alone, saved,) would pay the amount of the Public for either of those years, and leave us $10,000 to spare.

These mills can be, and ought to be, supplied from their own State. Agencies for the purchase of Rags are being established all over the for that purpose. Only let our citizens be induce their servants to save, what has been heretofore wasted and despised, and they will give aid an important industry, and be themselves by $90,000 annually for such saving. While cannot, therefore, conscientiously, call on our fellow citizens to *tear up* their shirts and trousers to make old Rags, we may *properly* suggest that they should stow away for the paper-makers as time and hard usage have already converted into merchantable stock. We say then, emphatically, "save your Rags."—*Ral. Reg.*

Greenwood Cemetery at New York.—The populous city of the dead is now arrayed in spring attire, and its cool shades attract a number of visiters. On an average, eighteen interments take place there daily; and passing the gateway, from morning till night, is a nearly unbroken line of funeral processions. During a small portion of the year the daily number of interments reaches twenty-five or thirty. Since the 1st of January last the interments number 2,700. The total number of interments since its first organization to the present time is 26,470, of which 23,712 were made previous to the opening of the present year. The first interment took place in September, 1849.

Self-Esteem not Appreciated.—The sanctimonious Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce non-concurs in the value which certain Democratic recipients of Executive favor set upon themselves. He dryly says:

"It was rumored that some of those who had received foreign appointments would not accept them. I know that some of these gentlemen declared that they would throw up their commissions as soon as received. Not one of them will do it—my word for it. Mr. Gilmore, of Pennsylvania, wanted the consulate at Valparaiso, worth twelve thousand a year, and got that at Bordeaux, worth two or three thousand. He will not refuse it, as he promised to do. The Administration will promptly receive any resignations, and will make no more re-appointments of those who resign. Those who make the greatest clamor about the injustice of the Administration are those who are the least fitted for any employment under the Government."

The stone-masons in Glasgow, Scotland, acting on the advice of Dr. Allison, of Edinburgh, have commenced wearing mustachios as a preservative against the injury done to the system by the particles of sand, while they are engaged dressing stones. Custom may be against such natural preventives; but if it is found that they are of all beneficial, we deem it the duty of some of our medical readers to recommend their adoption by millers, bakers, and others similarly exposed.

A Prince Flogged.—The English papers mention a report to the effect that two sons of nobility, at school at Eton, were asked to Windsor Castle to spend the day with the Prince of Wales. His highness having in the course of the day amusements given himself some airs which the young Etonians had no relish for, one of them gave him a sound drubbing. The circumstance reaching the ears of the Queen, who, having ascertained on inquiry that her son had given sufficient provocation to merit the threshing, had the good sense to express her satisfaction at the lesson taught him.

An Interesting Fact for Snuff-Takers.—An English paper states that a snuff and tobacco manufacturer has recently been fined by the Excise Commissioners in the mitigated penalty of £25 (his liability being £300) for mixing chromate of lead with snuff. His object, he said, was "to add brilliancy to the mixture."

Chinese Sailors.—The ships trading between New York and China now employ Chinese sailors to a considerable extent, on account of the scarcity of seamen of another race. It is said they are cheap, are docile, obedient, expert, and industrious, and in every other respect make excellent sailors.

The Baltimore Clipper says: "A correspondent asks why marriages and death notices should be paid for." For the very best of reasons: one is an advertisement of co-partnership, and the other is a notice of dissolution. Business is business.

"My son," said Mr. Spriggins to his little boy who was devouring an egg—it was Mr. Spriggins' desire to instruct his boy—"my son, do you know that chickens come out of eggs?" "Do they father," said the young hopeful; "I thought that eggs came out of the chickens." The old Spriggins drew back from the table sadly and gazed on his son, then put on his hat and went to work.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 6, 1853.

CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.

Walter F. Leak, Esq., of Richmond, is announced in the last North Carolinian as a Democratic candidate for Congress in this District. Mr. Leak agrees with Mr. Ashe on all points, except that he is in favor of a distribution of the lands among *all* the States.

Serious Interruption to Travel.—The law of Congress in relation to steamboats, which went into operation on the 1st inst altogether prohibits any boat upon the Cape Fear, as at present arranged, from carrying a passenger! And this prohibition will continue until the boats comply with the law and until an Inspector, (the nearest one residing at Charleston,) shall have examined them and certified to that compliance. We understand that the requirements of the law are of such an expensive nature that but few of our boats will comply with them, but that most of them will prefer to confine their business to freights alone.

This will operate as a serious inconvenience to the travel not only of Fayetteville, Wilmington, and the intermediate country, but of the up country also, many of whose merchants have recently been in the habit of taking this route.

Changes.—Mr. John Harman has taken the Fayetteville Hotel, and Mrs. Brown the Hotel recently occupied by Mr. Harman, at the foot of Haymount—an exchange of tenants. See advertisements. We hope that the increased and increasing travel will furnish ample business to both Houses.

Drought.—The earth is very dry and parched in this section of the State, there having been but little material rain for more than a month past. Some of the crops, and gardens and grass, are suffering.

We saw, however, last week, a beautiful field of wheat, on the North side of McNeill's Ferry, belonging, we believe, to Dr. Turner, a considerable portion of which was ripe and ready for the sickle. If that field is a fair specimen, we think the wheat crop will be very good.

In South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, the drought also prevails, we learn from the papers, and to a greater degree. In some places forest trees are stated to be dying from its effects.

An Injurious Discrimination.—We have before us a "Tariff of Commissions and Charges, at Wilmington, N. C., adopted by the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce, to go into effect on and after the 1st day of July, 1853," in which we are sorry to see the two following items:

"On receiving and forwarding goods, by River, on amount disbursed, 20 per cent.

"On receiving and forwarding goods, by Rail Road, on amount disbursed, 12½ per cent."

This discrimination against the trade by the River, does not appear to our merchants to be just. They can see no good reason for it, but on the contrary, they assure us that the trouble of shipping by the Rail Road, taking receipts, &c. is doubtlessly greater than in shipping by the River. Why then impose a heavier tax on that which is less laborious? The Circular is signed by forty-two of the most respectable firms in Wilmington, who have either acted hastily in the matter, or may be able to give some satisfactory explanation of that which now appears in a most ungracious light to their neighbors. We shall be glad to see the matter explained; but still more to see the discrimination abolished.

The Hon. Jas. C. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy, arrived here on Saturday last, on a short visit to his home.

Rev. Dr. Atkinson.—The N. Y. Courier and Enquirer says that Dr. Atkinson "has accepted the Bishopric" to which he has been elected in this State. This could scarcely have been true at the time it was published in the Courier; for Dr. Atkinson had not then been officially advised of his election. We take it for granted that he will wait to confer with the Committee of Clergymen and Laymen who have gone to Baltimore to lay the matter before him, and will then make known his decision.

Dividend.—The Bank of the State of North Carolina has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5½ per cent., of which 5 per cent. will be paid to the Stockholders and ½ per cent. to the State for tax.

Telegraph Office Struck by Lightning.—We learn that the lightning struck the Telegraph office at Cheraw a few days ago, and demolished the instruments, table, &c. The operations at that office, but not those of the through line, have been interrupted. No person was hurt.

Rail Road Accident.—A freight train on the South Carolina Rail Road was thrown off the track on Monday night last in consequence of some persons having placed bars of old flange iron on the rails in such a position as to lead the train off the track. The engine and four cars were plunged in Cattle Creek to the depth of 25 or 30 feet, and the engineer and two firemen were killed. The President of the road has offered a reward of $1000 for information, &c., sufficient to convict the guilty parties.

Copper Stocks.—The N. Y. Express reports sales of the N. C. Copper Company's stock at $11 @ $11½ per share. Par value $5.

Teas have advanced from 10 to 20 per cent. in New York, in consequence of the Chinese rebellion.

The person who sent us, from Clinton, a notice of a death, forgot three very essential particulars. 1st, he forgot to sign his name to his letter. 2d, he forgot to pay the postage. And 3d, he forgot that we charge for inserting obituary notices of more than ten lines length. Being so forgetful himself, he will scarcely be surprised that we forget to publish his notice.

Coal in Orange.—We learn from the Recorder that coal has been found about 13 miles east of Hillsborough, near the Central Rail Road. The specimens, says the Recorder, "are pronounced by persons who have had opportunities of being judges, to be of the species called Cannel, or Candle Coal, and from experiments made by the person who has them in possession, they are found to be susceptible of the highest polish. Several pieces of the fire clay—one indication of a coal formation—were dug up with the coal. From representations in Prof. Emmons' Report, probabilities favor the belief, that the coal will be found extensive in the region from which this was taken; and it is probable that our friend has hit upon a vein which will prove highly valuable. At all events, the discoveries already made are sufficiently encouraging to warrant a full examination and survey."

The constant discoveries of minerals in Orange have created some excitement and "fever" there, and the State Geologist is called in to attend the cases.

Mr. Ashe on Bennett's Bill.—The North Carolinian wastes a column of its last issue in attempting to show that Bennett's Bill was not intended to equalize the grants of lands among the old and new States. The Carolinian's proof is, that the only act of Congress, *it can find*, granting lands at that session, was one granting lands to Missouri.

We shall waste no words in reply to the Carolinian. A simple statement of well-known facts is all that is necessary.

When Mr. Bennett introduced his bill, there were bills before Congress, which had passed either one or the other House, granting many millions of acres of lands to the new States for rail road purposes. Among others, bills *on one day* passed the Senate granting lands not only to Missouri, but to Alabama, Arkansas, Iowa, and Wisconsin. It was stated at the time, and not contradicted, that bills granting 14,000,000 of acres to new States were then pending in Congress. There was no doubt of the passage of these bills. And Mr. Bennett, not willing to see the lands given away to the West to the exclusion of other portions of the Union, introduced his bill for the avowed purpose of *equalizing* those grants, as the section which we quoted from his bill conclusively shows. Mr. Ashe knew, or ought to have known, all these facts; and he is not excusable for withholding them.

In conclusion, we would ask the Carolinian a question or two which we have never been able to have answered. If this Bill is such an abominable, unconstitutional, odious, *Whig* measure, as it is represented to be, how happens it that Abram Venable voted for it? How happens it that it was passed by a House of Representatives containing a Democratic majority of nearly two to one? How happens it, that it passed that House, after the "unanimous" adoption of the Baltimore Platform, which, according to the Carolinian, is directly opposed to it?

These are plain questions. We should like plain answers.

Bright—The last North Carolinian copies from the Wilmington Journal, what it calls "a very able article on the subject of the public lands." Now the Journal is opposed to the distribution of the Lands because it thinks that the proceeds of the lands should "sacredly" be devoted to the payment of the public debt. Yet in this "very able article" it takes occasion to prove to its entire satisfaction that *there are no proceeds!* that the lands cost more than they come to! Now if this statement of the Journal be true, we should like to know by what arithmetical process these proceeds which don't exist, can be applied to the payment of the public debt? Either one or the other of the Journal's views upon this question, instead of being "very able" looks exceedingly like *humbug*.

The North Carolinian misrepresents us on the subject of foreign appointments. We made no objections to Mr. Belmont or Mr. Soule, because they are foreigners, Jews or Frenchmen. We thought that Mr. Belmont, a foreigner, a Jew, and an Austrian representative to this country, was an improper person to be selected as an American Representative abroad.

The N. Y. Evening Post is disposed to be complimentary to the Ministers, Charges, and Consuls, appointed by the present administration. It says,—

"We are grateful to the President, that, in making his selection of diplomatic representatives, he has weakened the home force of the Democratic party of the country in the least possible degree. He could hardly have chosen an equal number of prominent men whose absence would less seriously be felt."

Again:—

"There are not many, we believe there are none, of the newly-appointed Ministers who can speak any of the languages in use at the courts to which they are accredited; and the same remark may be made of the Charges, with the single exception of Mr. Belmont; but as it has long been customary for the government to employ men of "one tongue" in the diplomatic service, we are bound to presume that the usage is founded upon some principle of public policy. *If most of them talk abroad as they do at home, the fewer languages they have at their command the better.*"

This is a flattering picture by a paper devoted to the administration, and which ought to be grateful for to it for bestowing on the free-soil faction, to which the Post belongs, the lion's share of the spoils.

Sir John Franklin.—Mr. Henry Grinnell, a wealthy and liberal New York merchant, has again undertaken the search for Sir John Franklin. The "Advance," fitted out by Mr. Grinnell and under the direction of Dr. Kane, U. S. Navy, set sail from New York on Tuesday last.

Saved.—The Steamer Conway arrived at Savannah a few days since and reported the rescue of all the passengers, except two, supposed to have been lost in the ship William and Mary.

The imports of foreign goods at New York for the month of May amounted to $14,540,243, an increase of $6,820,508 over May 1852. The total for five months, $80,375,672, against $51,536,030 last year.

Slavery Agitation.—Much excitement was caused in the Presbyterian General Assembly now in session at Buffalo, N. Y. by the presentation of a report proposing to "appoint a committee of one from four Slave-holding Synods, to inquire how many members of the Presbyterian Church there are who hold slaves, and whether baptism and marriage were observed among slaves who were members of the church. This committee was to report to the next Assembly."

Dr. Ross of Tennessee offered a substitute for a committee to inquire how many members of Northern Churches own slaves at the South; or own ships engaged in the slave trade; or manufacture or sell implements of slave labor; how many are descendants of those who got their wealth by slave trade, &c. This he supported by a humorous speech; and emphatically asserted the South would never submit to the proposed scrutiny.

Hon. Mr. Strong opposed it because it was insulting and inquisitorial and would do no good. For the Assembly had no power to make use of the facts when obtained.

Rev. Mr. Newlin of Virginia, declared the South would never submit to the inquisition. On the other hand, Rev. Mr. Mills, of Kentucky said the South desired to have these facts known, and would be glad to have such an inquiry. It would promote mutual confidence by promoting a better understanding of each other.

Dr. Thompson advocated the report. There could be no rest until the evil (of Slavery) itself is removed. There is a *fama clamosa*, concerning the existence of this evil in our Southern Churches, and we ought to meet this cry by eliciting the facts, which he had no doubt would be far less in number and extent than is reported. If it were reported that the sin of bigamy was tolerated in the Churches of New York, which the Church Judicatories refused to recognise, and should such a committee of inquiry as this be proposed, and I should hesitate to give my assent, I should suspect my own integrity. Rev. Mr. McLean, of Mississippi, marched up to the mark and "faced the music" without winking. Such a committee as this which the report contemplates we will not receive. But if you ask how many of our church members are slaveholders, I answer, all who are able to be. If you ask how many slaves they own, I answer, just as many as their means will permit. Mr. McL.'s remarks were outspoken against the agitation, and in substance threatened the secession of Mississippi in case this action is taken by the body.

Rev. Mr. Monteith argued the power of the General Assembly to make such inquiries.

Dr. Cox made a long speech against it, after which Rev. Mr. Eddy moved the previous question, and the whole subject was postponed. But this sudden termination of the discussion seemed to petrify a large portion of the Assembly. Rev. S. G. Spees, of Illinois, denounced the course of the Assembly as a most suicidal act, and one which would drive a ploughshare through the Church. Several other members uttered their feelings in the same strain of indignation, when Dr. Eddy had leave to withdraw his report, and a reconsideration of the obnoxious vote was moved and carried. So that on Monday the discussion was resumed.

P. S. The report, after modification, was adopted.

A Rival.—The moustached Horse lately so hardly ridden by the Editors of newspapers has found a rival in a remarkable dog, an inhabitant of Hillsborough. The Recorder says:

"Our neighbor, Mr. Thomas Lynch, has a dog of the setter species, that can boast of a moustache and goatee both. The dog has been taught to sit on his hind legs, and when thus seated, appears to have as perfect a conception of his dignity as a dandy of the first water. Whether his pride proceeds from his reflections upon the beauty of the appendages above alluded to, or from the notice taken of him by lookers on, we leave for others to determine; but we suppose it partakes of a mixed feeling, not altogether unknown to a class of bipeds somewhat numerous in these days."

The Horse, the dog, and the dandy, would make a respectable menagerie. Where is Barnum?

Beware of counterfeits.—Our State seems to be flooded with counterfeit money. There are 10's and 5's on the Cape Fear Bank, 10's and 1's on the Bank of the State, and 50's on the Merchant's Bank of Newbern. The public cannot be too careful.—*Wilmington Herald.*

Dancing and Marrying a Sister's Daughter.—The Presbyterian General Assembly, (New School,) in session at Buffalo, has under consideration two questions, which have attracted general interest: 1st. Is it consistent for a church-member to engage in promiscuous dancing? 2d. Is it allowable for a church-member to marry the daughter of his sister—his niece? The first question the Assembly answered promptly in the negative.

Dr. Cox, in reporting on the second question, thus presented the matter: The question, he said, was two-fold: "First, is it lawful for a church-member to marry the daughter of his sister? Second, after such marriage is contracted, can the person contracting it retain his standing in the church?" His conclusions were thus stated:

"1st. That what is either lawful or positively forbidden may be a different matter, and often is a very different one from what is expedient.

"2d. No legislation by the church can bind the conscience of a man, and God does not forbid the relation.

"3d. Nearest of kin should always be preferably avoided.

"4th. That the proper liberty of individuals on the subject of marriage should be carefully guarded and established, as well as all the violations of Divine laws sacredly prevented. "5th. No forfeiture of church standing ought to result from the mere circumstance of the above relation."

The Assembly refused to sustain the views of the Rev. Doctor. The subject having been taken up on Tuesday, it was finally disposed of by the passage of a resolution, almost unanimously, declaring such a marriage contrary to the laws of God, and revolting to human nature.

From the Cleveland Herald.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN COPPER MINES.

We have several times, during the last five years, expressed our belief that the Copper Mines of Lake Superior are destined to revolutionize the copper trade in the same manner that the lead mines of Illinois and Wisconsin changed the course of business in that metal.

A gentleman who is well posted in such matters recently said in our hearing, that if we had the English capital and labor, copper could be produced from the copper veins of Lake Superior at half the cost of that from the English mines.

Having recently seen in the New York papers, some quotations of both American and English mines, we have taken the trouble to reduce the pounds sterling to dollars, and to give in the shape of tables, the original outlay and the present value of *ten* of the mines in each country that stand highest as an investment.

We have made up these statements from about 300 English and 100 American companies that make the best show, and that work copper only.

If we are correct in our views about the relative cheapness of working these mines, our stocks are destined to have a considerable advance.

The products of Lake Superior mines to this time, amount in the aggregate to $3,000,000.—Looking over the long list of English and Irish copper companies, we perceive that about two-thirds of them are below par, a much greater proportion than in the American companies.

Any business where such enormous profits are realized as these tables show, must of course be very risky, in fact a kind of lottery, where the blanks exceed the prizes, but where the prizes are brilliant. As yet the business here is in its infancy, and it is possible that the whole expenditure on Lake Superior from the first is no more than refunded by the shipments of copper to this time. But considering the great disadvantages they have labored under there, and that the business was entirely new to us, it is surprising that they have done so well. None but the richest of veins could have paid for themselves so soon.

STATEMENT embracing ten of the best Copper Mines of Cornwall, England.

Name of the Mine.	Number of Shares.	Amount paid in.	Market value Feb 1852.
Devon Consols	1,024	$4,505	$1,937,408
Alfred Consols	5,120	65,078	394,240
North Roskear	110	6,160	110,880
Par Consols	6,400	31,680	549,120
South Caradon	256	2,816	125,280
South Tolgus	256	18,022	281,600
United Mines	400	70,400	633,520
West Caradon	256	22,528	313,184
Wheal Bassett	256	11,545	647,680
Wheal Buller	256	5,632	1,408,000
		$246,475	$5,756,812

STATEMENT of the Mining Companies of Lake Superior making the best show:

Name of the Mine.	Number of Shares.	Amount paid in.	Market value April, 1853.
Pittsburgh & Boston or "Cliff"	6,000	$111,000	$1,200,000
Minnesota	2,000	66,000	600,000
Copper Falls	10,000	80,000	520,000
North American	10,000	170,000	420,000
National	10,000	20,000	110,000
Isle Royal	10,000	10,000	80,000
Flint Steel	10,000	5,000	50,000
Native Copper	5,000	7,500	45,000
Ohio Trap Rock	10,000	50,000	130,000
Toltec & Farm	20,000	40,000	260,000
		$559,500	$3,445,000

A civil suit for damages, from Davie county, was tried in our Court last week, in which John Hall was plaintiff, and William B. March, defendant. The plaintiff charged the defendant with the seduction of his wife. The case occupied the Court from Friday morning until Saturday afternoon. The Jury gave a verdict in favor of Hall, assessing the damages at $5,000. But this being thought too high a figure, a compromise was subsequently agreed upon by which it was scaled down to $1,750.

The counsel employed by the plaintiff, were J. W. Osborne, Wm. Lander, and N. Boyden, Esqs. By the Defendant, Burton Craige and J. M. Clement, Esqs.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

To prevent dogs going mad in *August*:—Cut their heads off in *July*.

MARRIED,

At Mt. Pleasant, in this vicinity, on Tuesday afternoon last, by the Rev. Adam Gilchrist, Mr. JAMES D. RUE to Miss ANNA E., daughter of the late Thos. R. Murphy.

In Raleigh, on Wednesday morning last, by the Rev. Dr. Mason, GEORGE W. MORDECAI, Esq., President of the Bank of the State, to Miss MARGARET E., daughter of the late Hon. Duncan Cameron.

In Raleigh, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Lacy, BENJ. C. CALLOWAY, Esq., of Ashe Co., N. C., to Miss HARRIET E., daughter of Mrs. Hannah Stuart.

DIED,

Near Harrison Creek P. O., in this county, on the 29th ult., Mr. BIGGERS JACKSON, aged about 65 years. He had for many years been a consistent member of the Baptist Church, and died in hope of a blissful immortality.—*Com.*

In Raleigh, on Tuesday morning last, after a severe and protracted illness, Mrs. S. BLAKE, wife of the Rev. Bennet T. Blake, in the 48th year of her age.

In Wilmington, on the 31st inst., Mr. S. R. FORD, in the 81st year of his age.

In Wilmington on the 31st ult., at the Washington Hotel, Mrs. REBECCA T. SMITH, wife of David Smith, Jr., aged 28 years.

In Haywood, Chatham county, on the 22d of May, HERMAN, only child of Dr. W. H. and Jackolina Hughes, aged near ten months.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—June 6.

BACON—	9	a 10	McLASSES—		
BEESWAX—	24	a 25	Cuba	24	a 25
CANDLES—E. F.	15	a	New Orleans,	37½	a 40
Adamantine	20	a 25	NAILS—	6	a
Sperm	50	a	OILS—Linseed,	80	a
COFFEE—Rio,	11	a 11½	Tanners',	60	a 70
Laguira,	11¼	a	SALT—		
St. Domingo,	9	a 10	Liv'p. (sack,)	1 50	a 1 60
COTTON—			Alum, (bu.)	30	a 32
Strictly prime,	10	a 10¼	SEED—		
Prime,	10	a 10¼	Flaxseed,	1 00	a
Fair,	9¾	a 10	Clover, per lb.	12½	a 15
COTTON BAGGING—			SHOT—		
Gunny,	14	a 16	Com., pr. bag,	2 00	a
Dundee,	13	a 15	Buck,	2 25	a
Burlaps,	10	a 12	SPIRITS—		
COTTON YARNS—			Peach Brandy,		a
No. 5 to 10,		17	Apple "	45	a 50
DOMESTIC GOODS—			N. C. Whiskey,	30	a 32
Brs. Sheetings,	7½	a 8	Northern "		a
Osnaburgs,	9½	a 10	N. E. Rum,	40	a
FEATHERS—	35	a 37	Jamaica Rum,	$2	a 2 50
FLOUR—			Fr. Brandy,	$2	a 3 00
Superfine,	4 70	a 4 75	American Gin,	30	a 40
Fine,	4 50	a	Holland Gin,	1 50	a 2 00
Scratched,	4 25	a	SUGAR—		
GRAIN—			Loaf,	10	a 11
Corn,	65	a	Crushed,	9½	a 10½
Wheat,	75	a 80	St. Croix,	9	a
Oats,	40	a 42½	Porto Rico,	7	a 9
Peas,	80	a 90	New Orleans,	6	a 8
Rye,	65	a 70	TALLOW—	7	a 8
HIDES—Dry,	7	a 8	TOBACCO—		
Green,	3	a	Leaf,	2	a 3½
IRON—			Manufactured,	8	a 15
Swedes, co. bar,	5	a	WHITE LEAD—	$2½	a 3 00
Ditto, wide,	6	a	WINDOW GLASS—		
English,	4	a	8 x 10,	2¼	a 2½
LARD—	10	a 11	10 x 12,	2¾	a
LEAD—	8½	a 9	WOOL—	23	a 24

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon remains steady.

Cotton.—We advance our figures to correspond with sales this morning. Very little on the market.

Corn.—Market firm; sales easily made at quotations.

Peas are in demand, and sell readily.

Molasses.—We advance our quotations. The market has an upward tendency.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Virgin Turpentine 2 80, yellow 2 55. Spirits 31.—Common Rosin 1 05. Corn 57½ to 60. Bacon—hog round 10½ to 11, middlings 11 to 11¼, shoulders 10, hams 12 to 12½. Lard 10¼. Fay. Flour 5 37½. Common Shingles 2 50. Timber—three rafts sold, at 5 50, $6, and 11 50.

At Cheraw, cotton 7 to 10¼, mostly 8 to 9. Sales of the week 136 bales.

At New York, cotton steady, with moderate demand. Flour 4 44 to 4 68. Corn 60 to 68.

At Charleston, cotton 9 to 11¼, a rise of ¼ cent during the week. Corn 63 to 65. Flour 5 to 5 50.

Total receipts of cotton 3,115,763 bales, against 2,884,221 last year. Increase 231,542.

TEXAS LAND SCRIP.

I WILL pay the highest market price for certificates of land issued by the Republic or State of Texas. I will also locate certificates on reasonable terms. Address me at Fayetteville, N. C.

L. McKELLAR.

June 6, 1853. 200-3t

Salisbury Watchman copy three times and send bill to this Office.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

June 6.—Str Chatham and boat Cumberland in tow, with freight for Jenkins, Roberts & co, W Dixon, Mrs F M Bumpas, S Johnson, Conrad & Williams, J Conrad, H Tyson, Normal College, F Unthank, Shelly & Field, D A Boyd, R T Long, Stanly & Murrow, N Kendall, Union Manf co, J & B C Worth, J H & J Martine, C T Haigh & son, G M & S Sowell, J B Newby, L Jordan, W B Jordan, J B Newby, Dr J H Dickson, J W Martin & Bro, Elkin Mfg co, J H Foust, W W Virden, N King, G Gordan, S Young, W J McConnell, A A McKethan, M W McNair & co, M Brown & son, T S Martin, W C Dejournett, J W Scott, Lucas & Fry, J Cowles, Boner & Crist, Mcroney & Burkhead, H L Myrover & co, M L & R J Holmes, M Boger, J R & J Sloan, N D Bain, C G Yates, Dr J A McMillan, G Womack, J R & S Gilmer.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

May 31.—Schrs H P Russell from Baltimore, Topaz, Dixon Swindell, Express, and Midyett from Hyde county. June 1.—Br. Brig Ansdale from New York, Meek. Brig Jason from Liverpool, Brigs Nancy Pratt from Gloucester, Sarah Peters, Gen Marshall and Moracy from New York; Schrs Vermont from Boston, Almira Joy from Charleston, Lawrence Waterbury, Felipse, Ann & Susan, C H Rogers, T P French, Ariel, and T A Ward from New York. 2.—Schrs Sidney Price from Philadelphia, West Wind from New York. 3.—Br Brig Eleanor from Newport; Schr Isabella Thompson from Philadelphia.

A CARD.

THE SELECT School for Boys on Rowan Street, will open again, on MONDAY the 13th of the present month.

Application made soon, as a limited number will be taken. D. S. WILLIAMS.

June 6, 1853. 200-2t

REMOVAL.

MRS. ANN BROWN has removed from the Fayetteville Hotel, to the Hotel at the foot of Haymount, recently occupied by Mr. John Harman where she is well prepared to entertain her old customers, and the public generally.

June 1, 1853. 200-tf

Fayetteville Hotel.

JOHN HARMAN

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed from the Hotel at the foot of Haymount to the larger and more commodious Hotel in the centre of the Town, recently occupied by Mrs. Brown, and well known as the Fayetteville Hotel, where he will be happy to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. No exertions of himself and family will be spared to render those comfortable who may favor him with their company.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 3, 1853. 200tf

Raleigh Register, Salisbury Watchman, Wadesboro' Argus, Wilmington Herald, 4 weeks each. Wilmington Journal 1 week, and forward accounts to J. H.

☞ We are authorized to announce BENJAMIN F. SHAW as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Court of Cumberland, at the Election in August next.

June 6, 1853. 200-te

☞ We are authorized to announce Col. JOHN McLAURIN as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Court of Cumberland County, at the next Election.

June 4, 1853. 200-te

Metalick Roofing and Guttering,

DONE in the best manner, at reduced prices, by C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.

June 6, 1853. 200tf

ANDREWS'S

Tin Ware and Store Depot.

ALWAYS on hand, Cooking, Box, and Parlour STOVES.

—ALSO—

A varied assortment of Tin Ware, at wholesale and retail. By C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.

June 6, 1853. 200tf

WM. McINTYRE

Offers for sale,

1 DOZ. CRADLES, 5 fingers wedge brace.
1 doz. Cradles, 4 fingers screw.

June 6, 1853. 200-3w

OLD RYE.

WILLIAMS'S old Rectified RYE WHISKEY.

J. & T. WADDILL.

June 6, 1853. 200tf

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at my Store, my entire STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Commencing on Monday the 6th, at 4 o'clock P. M. Terms at Sale.

C. A. McMILLAN.
C. E. LEETE, Auc'r.

June 4, 1853. 1t

RAGS WANTED.

FOR which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to BEVERLY ROSE.

June 6, 1853. 200-3t

WOOL.

THE highest market price will be paid for good clean Wool, free from Burrs.

BEVERLY ROSE.

June 6, 1853. 200-3t

5000 lbs. North Carolina Bacon and Lard, for sale. Apply to B. ROSE.

June 6, 1853. 200-3t

DENTISTRY.

DR. BENBOW would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he intends leaving Fayetteville on the 20th inst. He will be absent until the 1st of Oct.

June 6. 200ts

DR. C. B. BAKER,

HAVING taken the office adjoining the store of his brother, Jas. Baker, Jr., in Elizabethtown, tenders his professional services to the public, and will be pleased to attend to ALL calls.

Elizabethtown, June 2, 1853. 200-6t

NOTICE.

DELINQUENT Subscribers to the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company are notified that the undersigned will be in Wilmington about the 20th, and in Fayetteville on the 25th of JUNE, to collect the amounts due. Those who fail to pay, will find their Stock advertised forthwith for sale, with the names of each delinquent Stockholder.

The Subscribers under the amended charter will be called upon at the same time for the first instalment of 25 per cent.

By order of the Board.

HENRY A. LONDON, Treas. and Sec'y.

Pittsboro', N. C. June 1, 1853. 200-125J

New Enterprise at the South.

THE Proprietors of the South Union Woollen Mills make the following proposition to Southern planters, viz: Send your Wool to the above named Mills, in the condition in which it is sent to be made into rolls, (picked, washed and oiled,) and you can have it manufactured into good heavy Kerseys for 12½ cents per yard—the proprietors furnishing the warp. Having entered upon this enterprise, the proprietors are determined to succeed; and they know they will, if you will but give them your patronage. They make no factious appeal to sectional prejudice: they only say, try us, planters of the South. Wool carded into rolls at the above Mills with great despatch. A quantity of thick heavy Woollen Kerseys kept constantly on hand for sale. The above Mills are situated 5½ miles North-East of Rockingham, Richmond Co., N. C.

STEELE & SHORTRIDGE.

June 4, 1853. 200*

Summer Residence for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his Summer Residence on Harrington Hill, one and a quarter miles from the Market House. The House is new, has five rooms on the ground floor, and one large room above—all well plastered. About 28 acres land, good well in the yard, two good springs convenient.

Persons desiring to purchase, can get any information on application to the subscriber, or to A. M. Campbell. W. L. CALLAIS.

June 1, 1853. 200*6t

Friends of Temperance!

G. W. P. Rev. P. DOUB, State Temperance Lecturer, will Lecture on Temperance, in the M. E. Church, on Monday and Tuesday Evenings, the 6th and 7th June instant, at 8 o'clock.

The Public are invited.

Sons of Temperance will meet in Lafayette Division Room at 7½ o'clock, Monday Evening.

June 2, 1853. 99-2t

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., June 1, 1853:

Jas Andrews, James J A Ahern, Catherine Averitt, Theodore W Akin 2.

Hezekiah Bootingchamers, Sig Berkey, I. Bornstein, Francais Bigonville, John Barkloe, Thomas Bouches, D G W P Lumber Bridge Division, A Block, Ezra Bullock 2, Daniel Bain, John Budd, Esther Brady, Dan'l Biggs, Silas Bowing, L Bethune, E N Butler, Alfred Bandy, J A Baker, John H Blake, Jas A Byrne, H Bryan, Sarah Barber, Alex'r Boney, Martha W Baker, Peter Bolton, Lewis Baker.

Celestia R Crosland, Geo B Conoly, Solomon Cramp 2, Catharine Cook 2, Henry Clapp, Hartwell Coleman, Wm M Cameron, Jas N Crosland, Joshua Carver, Lucy Jane Bryan, Bansman Clifton, Jonathan R Cherry, Pat Casey, Alfred Cotton, Jno F Croker, Jushton Copeland, Frances Colles, John Campbell, Samuel Cain, Arch'd M Campbell, Cath M Campbell, J N Crosby, John Calbreth, Henry Coldmond, Dan Copeland, James L Currie, Malcom Clark, Sr, Carroll & Vann, A B Campbell, Geo W Davis, S David, Rev C Daly 2, J David, Luis Dickerman, J C Dye.

Wm Edwards, Henry Easton, Dr W E Edwards, W J Evans 2, Irene Ellis, Catharine Evans.

Wm Fenner, Wm Fort, A M Feland, Ebenezer Freeman, Laura Fuller.

Arthur Gborans, Wm A Grafton, Jos Green, Alfred Gordon, Everett Gwaltney, Jno T Gilmore 2.

James P Holt, Partin Holt, Malsey J Hair, David Huffines, T O Hunburg, Edw'd Hemdon, Sarah A Hurd, Jas W Hughes, H Hoel, Petty Henderson 2, Jane D Hare, Sanker Holley, Margaret Hall, Jos Hollingsworth, Dr W H Henderson.

Louden Jackson, James Jonecan, K Jones & Son 2, K Jones, Mary M Johnson, Mary J Johnson, H B Jones, Alfred Jackson, Alex'r Johnson, Revolutionary Pensioner, Wm Jaferson, James Journecan, J C Johnson, Mary Jarrett, Jno F Jarvis.

Hughey Kelly, Mr Keaton, Knoalr King, James D Kenan.

Wm Lane, Cris Loklin, Wm Lewis 2, J C Latta, A Lawson, Matthew Lassiter.

Malcom Morrison 2, W T Martin 2, W M Martin, Ann E Murphy 2, Seth A Mills 2, Dr B Munsey, Geo W Marsh, Neill Marsh, R F Murphy, Fannie Murphy, Mary J Munroe 2, D G Morrison, W G Murphy, R G Mabry, Richd R Moore, Catharine Munroe, Col Alex'r Murchison, Peter Munroe, Wm R Maxwell.

Mary E McLaurin, Anna C McDonald, Joseph McLain, Marg't McMillan, E Jane McCullum, Dr H McDuffie, Alex'r McAllister 3, Jas McKethan 2, Malcom McAlpin, A B McGregor, Colin McFadyen, Arch'd McDuffie, Mary McLane, F A McNeill, John McNeill, Jno McKethan, Cath McGilvary, Neill McLean, A M McMillan, D McDuffie, Sr, Mary A McDiarmid, Duncan McKinnon 2, John C McNeill, Nath'l McLaurin, Jas McLeran, Isabella McNeil, Mary McMillan, Dugald McDuffie, Dr McFarland, Thomas Maglaughlin, Wm McNeill, Jno S McDonald, Charity McAllister, S H McMillan, F A McKay, D McDonald.

Silas Nickles, Wm J Neville.

Dr. John Owen.

John Pate, Rev S Pearce, Eliza Piner, Jno L Parker, Henry Prance, Jno C Price, T J Page, Rev Jno C Pickett, Dan A Powell, Nancy Peabody.

John Rae, Cath Ray, Andrew Ray 2, N W Rogers, Archer Robertson, Nancy Russ, John J Register, G S Rollings.

W H Sampson, Jno Skinner, Stebbins & Hall, Dan'l Stone, H J Strong, Clark Spencer, Jane Simons, Eliza W Stewart, Earan Surls, Sally Sanderson, Wm B Starling, Jno Chas Starling, Mrs J R Stuart, W Stricklin, Alfred Snipes, —— Stead, Daniel Smith, Easter Smith 2, John Smith 2, Tankle Shaw, Anna Shaw, Neill Shaw, Duncan Shaw, D A Shaw.

Joshua Taylor, Denis Taboy, Wm Tapscot, R G Thagard, E Turlington.

W H Wetherington, A J Wilson, H T Wilson, Iron Write, Jas H Withers 2, Joel W Watkins, D P Weir, Margaret J Wade, J T Williams 2, Sarah A Williams, Hon Lemuel Williams, Mary Williams, J C Williams, Andrew Vinson.

☞ Persons calling for advertised letters will please to state when they ask for them at the Post Office.

J. E. BRYAN, P. M.

SUPERIOR COURT CLERK.

WE ARE authorised to announce JAMES W. STRANGE, Esq. as a Candidate for the Office of Clerk of the SUPERIOR COURT of Cumberland County, at the Election in August next.

March 28, 1853. 81-te

SUPERIOR COURT CLERK.

☞ We are authorised to announce JESSE T. WARDEN as a Candidate for the Office of CLERK of the SUPERIOR COURT of Cumberland County, at the next Election.

March 28, 1853. 81-te

NOTICE.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the 31st May, a likely Gray Horse, well known as the Baltimore horse. A reward of Ten Dollars will be given for his delivery to me, or Fifty Dollars for evidence sufficient to convict the scamp that stole him.

T. M. SIKES.

Bladen Co., May 31, 1853. 99-sw1w2

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

PERSONAL attention given to the sale or shipment of Naval Stores. I have ample facilities for conducting the business: large wharf and store sheds to keep spirits from exposure. Naval stores will be shipped to any house in New York, or to other markets if advisable, and liberal cash advances made on consignments. I refer to the following distillers:

E. Hannum, Wayne county.
E. H. Woodard & Co., Earpsborough.
W. Earp, " "
A. G. Thornton, Johnston county.
Bridges & Durham, " "
D. Hocutt, " "
Spencer Fountain, " "
H. Eatman, " "
Smith, Bryan & Co., " "
B. R. Hinnant, Esq. " "
Lovett Peacock, Columbus county.
Messrs. Jones & Leach, Fayetteville.

May 20, 1853. 96Y

The Road to Health.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, an admirable Remedy for the cure of Liver

NEW BOOKS.

THE PLANTER, or thirteen years in the South; White Slavery in the Barbary States; Stray Yankee in Texas; The Lofty and the Lowly; Thackeray's Mr. Brown's Letters.

D'Aubigne's Reformation, vol. 5; Pulpit Cyclopedia; Church Identified.

Hosking's Carpentry, Building and Masonry; Downing's Rural Essays; Painter's and Gilder's Guide; Popular Educator; Preston's Time Tables, &c &c

Rec'd this morning. E. J. HALE & SON.

May 19

WANTED,

THE First Volume of the Revised Statutes of North Carolina. Apply at this Office

Porter and Ale.

10 CASKS London Porter and Falkirk Ale, superior quality. Just received and for sale by SAML. W. TILLINGHAST & CO. 95tf

May 19, 1853.

2,000 *Bbls. Turpentine Wanted,*

FOR which the highest cash prices will be paid. McLEAN & JONES.

Summerville, N. C., May 18, 1853. 95tf

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a handsome assortment of all kinds of

Trunks, Valises, and Carpet Bags,

To which he invites attention.

GEORGE BRANDT,

Between the Market House and Fayetteville Hotel.

April 4, 1853. 82-3m

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE fine SUMMER RESIDENCE now occupied by Mr. J. E. Bryan, two miles West of town. Possession given immediately. Apply to Mr. John H. Cook or C. E. Leete. S. A. LEETE.

March 16, 1853. 77tf

NEW DRUG STORE.

THE subscriber having taken the Store on Green street, known as the McPherson Building, nearly opposite Dr. Robinson's Shop, is now receiving a fresh and well assorted stock of

Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, and Perfumery.

Together with a good assortment of Hair, Flesh, Tooth, Paint, and Whitewash Brushes, Cupping, Tooth, and Surgical Instruments; Galvanic Batteries, &c. &c. All of which he offers low for Cash or on time to punctual customers.

Orders respectfully solicited from Country Physicians and others, who may depend on procuring fresh and genuine articles, and that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction both in quality and price.

☞ MEDICAL PRESCRIPTIONS carefully and accurately prepared.

J. N. SMITH.

July 24, 1853. 62tf

Randolph Sheeting and Cotton Yarn,

For sale by WORTH & ELLIOTT.

April 18, 87tf

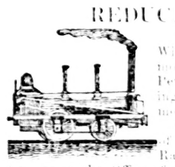
LEATHER BANDS,

THOROUGHLY stretched, cemented, and riveted. The above Bands are sold 20 per cent. less than New York manufacturers' prices. Cash will be required in every instance. For sale by

W. H. LUTTERLOH.

Fayetteville, Nov. 10, 1852. 31tf

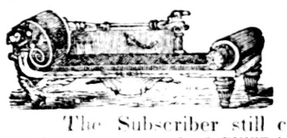
REDUCED FARE.



Through Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore, Fare $15. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, & Washington City or Via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.

Jan. 1, 1852. 53-tf



The Subscriber still continues to carry on the CABINET BUSINESS in Fayetteville, and in addition to his Establishment on Bow Street, near Eccles's Bridge, has opened a large WARE ROOM on Hay street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel, and one door East of Messrs. Haigh & Son's, where a general assortment of

FURNITURE,

Made by competent and faithful workmen, may be had at prices corresponding with the times. Also, an assortment of Northern-made FURNITURE, selected by himself, which will be sold at a very moderate advance.

DUNCAN McNEILL.

Nov. 10, 1851 28tf

HE keeps on hand an assortment of Fish's celebrated METALLIC BURIAL CASES, which have been highly recommended by Willie P. Mangum, Henry Clay, Lewis Cass, Wm. R. King, and many other illustrious characters, who have examined and witnessed their utility.

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE subscriber is receiving the largest assortment in his line ever before purchased at the North, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Oct. 30, 1851. 35tf

STEDMAN & HORNE,

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens and the public generally, that they have just returned from New York, and are receiving their Spring Stock of Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.

A variety of Hats, suitable for the season; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes and Slippers; a large assortment of ready-made Clothing; a great many articles in the ladies' line, and we would be pleased to have them to call and examine for themselves.

All orders sent to our care from our friends and customers will be promptly attended to.

March 30, 1853. 81tf

☞ Professor Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous or Medicated Compound, for Beautifying, Curling, Preserving, Restoring and Strengthening the Hair, Relieving Diseases of the Skin, Curing Rheumatic Pains, and Healing External Wounds. Bounded by no geographical lines, the reputation of Barry's Tricopherous pervades the Union. The sales of the article of late years have increased in a ratio that almost exceeds belief. Professor Barry, after a careful examination of his sales' book, finds that the number of bottles delivered to order, in quantities of from half a gross upward, during the year 1852, was within a trifle of 960,000.

It is unnecessary to present at length the evidences of the wonderful properties of the Tricopherous, when the public have furnished such an indorsement as this. The cheapness of the article and the explanations given of its chemical action upon the hair, the scalp, and in all cases of superficial irritation, first recommended it to the attention of the people. This was all that the inventor desired. Every bottle advertised itself. The effects of the fluid exceeded expectation. It acted like a charm. The ladies would not be without it. Country dealers in every section of the United States found they must have it, and this was built up a wholesale trade to an extent hitherto unheard of as regards articles of this kind. The highest point has not yet been reached, and it is believed that the sales this year will be a million and a half of bottles.

Depot and Manufactory, No. 135 Broadway, New York. Retail price, 25 cents a large bottle.

Liberal discount to purchasers by the quantity. Sold by all the principal merchants and druggists throughout the United States and Canada, Mexico, West Indies, Great Britain, France, &c. And by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C. (26 6mpd)

SMALL AND TALL:

Come One, Come All,

And get you a Gun that will carry a Ball!

THE subscriber has now on hand, and will sell cheap for cash, his large and well assorted Stock of single and double barrel SHOT GUNS, of the best make, and latest patterns. Also, Colt's Patent Repeating Pistols, and Allen's Revolvers; Shot Pouches; Game Bags; Powder Flasks; Percussion Caps; &c., &c.

Rifles of all kinds constantly on hand, and manufactured to order, and warranted to shoot from 100 to 500 yards.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above-named articles, will do well to give me a trial, and they may be sure to find the greatest Bargains ever offered in this town.

Repairing of every thing in the gun-smith line will be done at short notice, in the best manner, and for a small charge.

M. A. BAKER.

Sign of the Wooden Gun,

Hay Street, opposite the Marble Yard,

Fayetteville, N. C.

August 16, 1852. 17-tf.

FISH! FISH!

JUST Received and for sale: Mackerel No. 1 to 3. Also, Mullets in Oak Barrels and large size.

PETER P. JOHNSON.

March 16. 77-tf

Encourage Home Manufacture.

THE Snow Camp Manufacturing Company continue to manufacture, in the neatest and best style, Wheat Threshing Machines, from two to six horse power; Cutting Machines of different sizes; Double and Single Wool Carding Machines; Mill and Factory Gear Saw and Grist Mill Irons; Edge Tools, Cotton Yarn and Wool Rolls, &c. &c.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell cheap for cash or on time to punctual dealers. Our long experience in the Manufacturing business enables us to feel no hesitation in saying that our work shall not be surpassed by any Shop in the South. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

All letters addressed to the Agent of the Company, at Snow Camp P. O., Alamance county, North Carolina, will receive prompt attention.

DAVID DIXON, Agent of the S. C. Manufacturing Company.

Snow Camp, Feb'y 22, 1853. 74-6m

WANTED,

20,000 BARRELS OF TURPENTINE for Distillery at the Plank Road Bridge on Big Rockfish. The best market price will be paid. For further information, inquire of John W. Murphy, at the Bridge, or of A. A. McKethan, Fayetteville.

Dec. 18, 1851. 44tf

NEW STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected stock of GOODS, comprising a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS, Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware and Cutlery, Groceries, Saddlery, &c. &c.,

Which will be sold low for Cash, or exchange for Turpentine and Country Produce.

He returns his warmest thanks to his old friends and customers for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

N. KING.

Kingsbury, April 16, 1853. 85tf

DOCTORS B. & B. W. ROBINSON

DISSOLVED their copartnership on the 1st of April, as I have disposed of their entire stock of Drugs, Medicines, &c. to Dr. Thomas C. Ballard, Henry C. Robinson.

They will retain an Office in the same building where either or both may be consulted at all times.

It is very important to them that their accounts should be settled as early as practicable, for which purpose they have engaged the services of Mr. John Shaw, who may generally be found at their office.

April 14, 1853. 85tf

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES.

Great Reduction in Price.

EGENTON, MORRIS & CO.

CONTINUE to make to order, and keep constantly on hand

French Burr Millstones

Of all dimensions, warranted to be of best quality, being made from Burr blocks selected by themselves from the best quarries in France. They keep also a

Cologne, Cocalica and Esopus Millstones; Burr Blocks, Bolting Cloth, Screen Wire, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, &c.

Orders from any part of the country promptly attended to.

R. M. ORRELL, Agent at Fayetteville, N. C.

March 11, 1853. 76tf

FIRE-PROOF ROOFING.

Francis Shenton,

SLATE AND METAL ROOFER, &c.,

THANKFUL for past favors, begs to call public attention to SLATE ROOFING, done on the most approved principle, making roofs lighter, tighter, and more durable than the old way of sheeting, effecting a saving in lumber, and greater security against fire. The low price at which Slate Roofs are now offered will compare favorably with any other kind of fire-proof Roofing.

SLATE CHIMNEY PIPES made to any pattern. They are an excellent remedy for smoking chimneys, and seldom fail to effect a cure.

☞ Tin and Copper Gutters, Leader Pipes and Heads, made to any pattern, and every kind of fire-proof roofing put on or repaired in the best manner, on reasonable terms.

P. S., in soliciting your patronage, feels confident of giving entire satisfaction in all cases where a thorough knowledge of his business is required.

Fayetteville, Sept. 7, 1852. 24Y

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has taken the shop between Drs. Mallett & McSwain and Eccles's Bridge, where he intends carrying on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its branches. Having had practical experience in most of the Atlantic cities, he feels assured that he can please the most fastidious.

All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.

B. MONAGHAN.

March 28, 1853. 81-tf

THE LARGEST

SILK, RIBBON, AND TRIMMING HOUSE IN NEW YORK.

Thomas G. Stearns,

IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF

SILKS, MILLINERY, AND FANCY GOODS.

162 Broadway, N. Y.,

HAS now in Store and is daily receiving and offering at the Lowest Prices, a complete assortment of GOODS IN HIS LINE, comprising all the various styles and designs, consisting of

Black and Fancy Silks; Marcelines, Florences, Shawls, Trimmings; Bonnet Ribbons; Taffeta and Satin Ribbons; Dress Trimmings of all kinds; Embroideries; French and English Crapes, Crape Lisses, Silk Cravats; Gloves of all kinds; Silk Lace Mitts; Bareges, Laces; White Goods, Hosiery, L. C. Handkerchiefs.

The undersigned would invite the attention of his friends and the Trade generally. He will offer great inducements to CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS.

THOMAS G. STEARNS,

162 Broadway,

Between Liberty street and Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Jan'y 15, 1853. 61-Ypd

TOBACCO.

THE subscriber continues to receive and sell, on manufacturers' account, all grades of manufactured Tobacco.

J. UTLEY.

May 31, 1852. 95tf

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he is still at his old stand carrying on the above business in all its branches. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all and give general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen,—having a more *experienced* and *practical Smith*, he flatters himself that his work will compete with any made in the State for style, elegance and durability; and should any of it fail in twelve months, with fair usage either in workmanship or material, he will repair it free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his work as he is determined to sell low for cash or on short time.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice and low as possible prices.

Fayetteville, Jan. 29, 1853. 69tf

BONA VISTA FOR SALE.

THAT healthy and pleasant RESIDENCE, owned and occupied by the subscriber, is now offered for sale. Any person desirous of living in the vicinity of town, and wishing to secure a pleasant situation where there is good water and a healthy atmosphere, an opportunity is now presented which does not often occur. There are upon the premises a dwelling, kitchen, smoke house with a good cellar, wood house, barn, &c. The lot contains between four and five acres. More land joining can be had if desired. Much of the native growth has been preserved and the house so that the purchaser could display his taste in its arrangement.—The place is susceptible of being made one of the most delightful residences in this vicinity.

Terms made known on application to the subscriber

G. DEMING.

Fayetteville, May 4, 1853. 91tf

CASSIMERES, CASSIMERES.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of that celebrated SALEM CASSIMERE, to which I would call the attention of my friends and the public in general.

P. SHEMWELL.

May 2, 1853. 91tf

TURPENTINE.

WE have a convenient ware house near the steam boat wharves, in which we are receiving and forward Spirits Turpentine for our friends, offering them the most ready shipping facilities.

We also purchase the article on our own account, and keep for sale such articles as are usually wanted by the turpentine operators.

May 2, 1853. J. & T. WADDILL.

MILLINERY AND MANTUA-MAKING.

Mrs. Walton has just received the second stock of Spring and Summer BONNETS, consisting of Crapes of the newest and most fashionable style, Lisse Crapes, Crapes of various prices, Flowers, Ribbons, Head dresses, Mantillas, long and short Silk Gloves, Silk and Lisse Edgings, Under-sleeves, Collars and Dress Trimmings.

Dresses and Mantuas made in the latest style.

All orders in the country promptly attended to.

May 9, 1853. 92

REMOVED.

THE Subscriber is having removed to the stand formerly occupied by Messrs. Starr & Williams, on Hay Street, offers to the public a general assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, and would be pleased to see all persons in want of Goods before they purchase, as he is determined to sell for a small profit for cash or on time to punctual customers.

J. C. POE

May 9, 1853. 92tf

BARGAINS IN CIGARS.

THOSE who buy Cigars to sell again, the undersigned begs leave to inform them he has now in store a large stock of [illegible] which he will offer at [illegible] this State.

[illegible]

Prime Havana Regalias, and [illegible] favorite Cigars on hand.

GEORGE BRANDT.

Fayetteville, May 9. 92-3m

LAMPS.

BOG loading Campbline or Sperm Lamps. A few on hand just received by

SAML. J. HINSDALE.

May 9, 1853. 92-4w

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale my plantation, situated seventeen miles South-west of Lumberton, and eighteen from the Rail Road, at Tolarsville, containing Seven Hundred Acres of the best timbered and cultivated lands in the county, with the improvements, well watered, remarkably healthy, and the best stand for a Store in the country, there having been one on it occasionally for the last thirty years, with from one hundred and eighty acres of cotton land in a very high state of cultivation.

I will give the lands for the valued proceeds of them for two years, with the work of seven hands. I will divide the lands if desired, or if a larger tract is desired, there is a large tract of land adjoining it that can be bought on very reasonable terms.

Early application is desired.

ZACH. FULMORE.

Tolarsville, May 9th, 1853. 92tf

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES,

5 BARRELS and half barrels, just received direct from New Orleans, and for sale by

G. S. DEMING,

Opposite Cape Fear Bank.

May 4, 1853. 91tf

BOOK BINDERY.

E. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27tf

TO PHYSICIANS.

50 ounces Sulph. Quinine,
20 " Iron, (by. Hydrogen.)
6 doz. R C & Co. Cod Liver Oil,
50 ounces Iod. Potas,
25 lbs. Pil. Hydrarg.
25 lbs. Hyd. Sub. Calomel.
10 lbs. pure Chloroform,
20 lbs. Turkey Opium,
Ether, Aconotine, Ol. Croton,
Strychnine, Iodine, Creosote,
Tannin, Velerianati of Zinc,

With every article connected with the Drug and Apothecary business.

Particular and prompt attention paid to orders, and to the packing of Glass-ware. For sale by

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Druggist.

April 25, 1853. 88-2m

New Stock Seasonable Goods.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just received his Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Embracing a General Assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Bonnets, Misses' and Children's Hats, Worsted Patterns, Umbrellas and Parasols, Boots and Shoes.

ALSO, SUGAR AND COFFEE, &c. &c.

P. SHEMWELL.

North-west Corner Market Square, Green st.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 1, 1853. 83tf

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned have removed to the store formerly occupied by H. Branson & Son, five doors east of their old stand.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

The Office of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Co. is kept in the above building.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent.

April 20, 1853. 87tf

Warrenton Female Institute.

WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

THE Twenty-fourth Semi-Annual Session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 24 of January next. Charges as before. Pupils are received at any time and charged from the time of entrance.

Terms: $62 00 per Session for Board and English tuition. Ancient and Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, and Oil Painting, at former rates. Vocal Music and Ornamental Needle-work gratis.

Circulars containing the fullest information will be sent to those applying.

GRAVES & WILCOX.

Warrenton, April 1853. 83-1m

SHINGLES.

WE want 100,000 good Juniper SHINGLES, for which the best price will be paid.

J. & T. WADDILL.

April 4, 1853. 83tf

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

300 CORDS PINE WOOD, to be delivered on my Wharf during the next six months.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

July 22, 1852. 19tf

CANTON MATTING.

10 PS CANTON MATTING, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4, white and red checked.

Sup'r Carb't Soda.

25 boxes in 1 lb. papers; a superior article.

20 " Elemi Figs.

Just received and for sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

April 6, 1853. 83tf

THOS. J. JOHNSON

HAS JUST RECEIVED—

10 BBLS. NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES,
10 do. Large Yellow Planting Potatoes,
6000 lbs. Northern Bacon,
3000 lbs. N. Carolina do.
1000 bushels Oats,
Ploughs and Castings,
Blacksmiths' Tools,
17 hhds. Cuba Molasses.

—ALSO—

1 light four-horse Wagon, and 1 Buggy, 1 Harness Horse, &c.

THOS. J. JOHNSON, Person st.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 28, 1853. 72tf

☞ CAMPBELLTON PROPERTY FOR SALE.

T. J. J.

JUST RECEIVED,

50 HHDS. prime New Crop MOLASSES, by

G.E.O. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

March 17, 1853. 77tf

D. & W. McLaurin

HAVE just received, in addition to their former Stock—

100 kegs NAILS,
10 hhds. Sugar,
20 hhds. Granulated ditto,
60 bags Coffee,
50 pieces Bar Iee Bagging,
7 bales Gunny Cloth,
4 tons Rope,
6 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 kegs pure and extra White Lead,
50 boxes Window Glass,
40 bags Drop and Buck Shot,
25 kegs FFG Powder.

—ALSO—

Loaf and Crushed Sugars,
Bar and Fancy Soaps,
Mackerel, in barrels and half barrels,

Cheese, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Snuff, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Salts, Saltpetre, Saleratus, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Yeast Powders, Sperm Candles, &c.; with a general assortment of DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Whether the above Goods at low prices, for Cash or good paper.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

April 13, 1852. 25tf

Livery Stables.

The undersigned continue to carry on the LIVERY BUSINESS at this place. They have lately largely increased their Stock and can now offer to the public as good Horses, Carriages and Drivers as can be found in the South-country.

Thankful for the large patronage he has so far extended to us, we solicit a continuation of the public favor. We promise a satisfactory trip to Fayetteville to travel.

☞ Stables at the West end of Mountford street, where one of the Proprietors may always be found, or at the Store next door East of Mr. Lutterloh.

J. W. POWERS & CO.

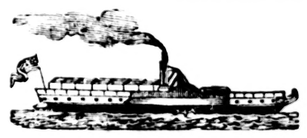
Fayetteville, Feb'y 22, 1853. 71Y

JUST RECEIVED,

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
1000 bushels Alum ditto, in bags,
20 hhds. sweet Molasses,
20 hhds. City Mess Pork,
20 " large size No. 3 Mackerel,
10 hhds. No. 2 do,
20 hhds. fresh caught Mullets,
50 boxes Dried Herring,
100 hhds. Planting & eating Potatoes,
10 hhds. superior Bacon.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Fayetteville, Nov. 22, 1852. 45tf



FREIGHTING ON CAPE FEAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the Steamers Evergreen and Southerner and Tow Boats, lately the property of the Henrietta Steamboat Company, are now prepared to forward with despatch, between Wilmington and Fayetteville, all freights or goods entrusted to them.

F. N. & J. H. ROBERTS.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 14, 1853. 68tf

JUST RECEIVED,

A PRIME lot Mountain Butter.
New Orleans and Cuba Molasses.
Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee.
Sugar, Rice, &c.

WORTH & ELLIOTT.

March 7, 1853. 75tf

50,000 lbs. of Rags Wanted.

I WILL pay 3½ cts. per pound cash for all clean cotton and linen RAGS, delivered to J. D. Williams, in Fayetteville. I am nearly ready to put in operation a Paper Mill in this neighborhood, and am desirous of getting my rags in this market. My object is to pay as much for rags as I can afford, and hope that I may not be forced to distant markets for my supplies. I have arranged with Mr. Williams to receive and pay for all rags delivered to him.

DAVID MURPHY.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 24, 1852. 68-tf

MARBLE FACTORY,

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1853 61-1Ypd

New Drug Store.

Foulkes & Mac Rae,

DRUGGISTS,

Corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets, directly East of the Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

ARE now receiving a large stock of DRUGS AND MEDICINES, directly from Importers and Manufacturers, which they will sell to Physicians and Country Merchants at a very small advance.

They will keep constantly on hand, of the best quality, every variety of articles in their line, having made arrangements to that effect with established houses in New York.

Their Stock having been very carefully selected, and purchased for Cash, will enable them to recommend confidently all their Drugs, and to sell them at very low rates.

They solicit a reasonable share of the patronage of the public.

April 22, 1853. 88tf

UNION LIVERY STABLES,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE PROPRIETORS are prepared to furnish the Public with

Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, FOR HIRE.

They are also prepared to carry Passengers to any of the neighboring Towns, on reasonable terms.

Their Stock may be found at the Stables formerly occupied by Messrs. Phillips & Wooten, a few doors West of the Telegraph Office.

They always have in attendance good Ostlers and Reinsmen.

☞ A FOUR-HORSE CARRIAGE will be in attendance, at short notice, to convey Passengers to and from the Steam Boats.

They will take Horses on Livery at reasonable terms.

They hope, by strict attention to business and a determination to please, to merit a share of public patronage.

J. B. ASKEW, Agent.

December 14, 1852. 52tf

UNPARALLELED DISPATCH.

DAILY LIVE!

THE undersigned informs the public that he is now running a daily line of light draft Steamers on the Cape Fear River, consisting of the following boats:

New Steamer Zephyr,
" " Major Wm. Barnett, 13 inches draft.
" " Fanny Lutterloh, 14 " "
" " Rowan.

One of these boats will leave Fayetteville every morning (Sundays excepted) at 7 o'clock; and Wilmington every day (Sundays excepted) at o'clock, landing goods and passengers in Fayetteville in fifteen hours thereafter.

Goods intended for these boats should be sent to the care of J. & D. McRae & Co., or E. J. Lutterloh, at Wilmington, who will forward at the usual rate of commissions. The Steamers Zephyr and Major Wm. Barnett are elegantly furnished for the accommodation of passengers. Passage to or from Wilmington, $3.

T. S. LUTTERLOH, Agent.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 7, 1853. 64tf

Union Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.

RALPH & CO.,

23 FULTON ST., N. YORK.

OFFER for sale a large and select assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, consisting of Ploughs, and Castings, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Horse Powers, Threshers and Separators, Fanning Mills, Grain Cradles, Scythes and Snaths, Grain Mills, Sugar Mills, Root Cutters, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Ox Yokes and Bows, Rakes, Hoes, Hay and Manure Forks, Spades, Shovels, Carts, Wagons, Wheelbarrows, &c.

Field, Garden and Flower Seeds, a large variety.

Fertilisers: Peruvian Guano, Sup. Phosphate Lime, Bone Dust, Poudrettes, Charcoal Dust, Plaster, &c.

Manufacturers of Schnebly's Reaping and Mowing Machine; Daniel's Hay, Straw and Stalk Cutters.—Agents for the sale of Wm. Hovey's Patent Straw Cutters. A descriptive catalogue will be sent on application by mail.

March 22, 1853. 80-3mpd

FAMILY FLOUR.

A FEW Barrels superior Family Flour. Also, 40 Barrels Yellow Planting Potatoes. For sale by

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Feb'y 17. 69tf

New Goods for 1853.

J. C. THOMSON

IS now receiving a large and well selected Stock of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

Consisting of Gentlemen's fine Fashionable Moleskin, Cassimere, Panama, Leghorn, and a large variety of other styles of HATS and CAPS, which will be sold low for Cash.

Also, a general assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys', Children's, and Infants' fine dress Gaiters, Operas, Oxford Ties, Buskins, BOOTS and SHOES; which he is willing and anxious to exchange for Cash, on liberal terms.

J. C. T.

Market Square, March 29, 1853. 81tf

50 Laborers wanted, at $1 per day—colored preferred.

THE above price will be paid for good hands, to work on the lower Lock and Dam for the next four or five months.

Persons having Negroes which they wish employed, will make application, during the month of April, to Hall & Bollinger, at the Foundry, to Col. Alex. Murchison, or to Col. Nathan King.

JOHN BOLLINGER.

March 30, 1853. 81-3m

THE SUBSCRIBER

IS now receiving his Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of

Ready-made Clothing,

Shirts, Collars, and Drawers,

BOOTS, SHOES, AND HATS,

All of his own selection, which he can warrant equal to any in the market, and to be sold low for cash.

GEORGE BRANDT,

Between the Market House and Fayetteville Hotel.

N. B. A nice assortment of BOYS' CLOTHING also on hand.

April 4, 1853. 82-3m

500 BUSHELS OATS,
6,000 lbs. N. C. Bacon,
For sale by GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Feb. 24. 71-tf

FRESH CORN MEAL

KEPT constantly on hand by

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Feb. 24. 71-tf

☞ I am now receiving my stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS suitable for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear. Also, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, &c, &c.

PETER P. JOHNSON.

March 16, 1853. 77-tf

Fayetteville Candy Manufactory.

THE subscriber still continues to manufacture a superior article of plain and fancy CANDIES, at the old stand, (No. 5, Green street, 3 doors North of the Market House,) where he would be happy to see his old friends and customers.

CHARLES BANKS.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

A NEW INVENTION.

THE undersigned has made an invention of a Smut Machine, which he will insure to be perfect in the extraction of smut in wheat, and wishes to inform Mill Owners that he is putting up machines at Union Factory, on Deep River, eight miles North of Ashborough.

My machines are composed of three distinct principles, centrifugal, scowering and reaction. It takes the wheat through three operations in going through the machine once.

Any persons buying a machine, after trying it, if it does not clean wheat, damp or dry, I will take it back. Price Seventy-five Dollars.

All letters addressed to New Salem Post Office, Randolph county. P. P. FREEMAN.

Oct. 12, 1852. 34Y

MUSIC.

L. F. WHITAKER, formerly Professor of Music in Carolina College, would respectfully inform the public that he has located in Fayetteville for the purpose of teaching Music. He would be very happy to receive the names of those who wish their daughters instructed in this delighful branch of female literature. He may be found at Mrs. Bayne's residence. Vocal Music will be taught in connection with instructions on the Piano.

Terms $15 per Quarter.

Pianos tuned and repaired on very accommodating terms. Dec. 7, 1852.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have entered into Copartnership under the name and style of Geo. W. Williams & Co., for the prosecution of a general business, in the same as occupied by J. D. Williams for the last five years.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

February 14, 1853.

DENTISTRY,

D. W. C. Benbow,

Surgeon Dentist, having located in Fayetteville, may be found third door in Market, Benbow & Kyle's block, and will be in wait on those requiring his services.

All work warranted, and he flatters himself to give satisfaction, having taken great pains to qualify himself under the instruction of one of the most eminent in New England.

Dec. 22, 1852.

BACON! BACON!

15 HHDS. Sides and Shoulders, for sale by

W. H. LUTTERLOH.

Dec. 23, 1852.

Smithville Male and Female Academy.

WILL commence its fourth session in the new building, 15th February, and close its Academic year 15th Dec. 1853. Organization and Government heretofore, Mr. Murphy excepted, which is unnecessary, will be supplied by a competent Teacher. For particulars address the principal.

JAMES H. PEW.

Smithville, N. C., Dec. 30.

REMOVAL.

WE have removed to the large Drug Store lately occupied by Sanders & Hall, one door west of Messrs. J. & T. Waddill, on Hay Street, where we shall receive in a few additions to our early Spring purchases. Our

Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Hardware, Clothing, Umbrellas, &c.

was selected expressly for the WHOLESALE trade. Merchants are invited to give our goods a call before purchasing.

STARR & WILLIAMS.

May 1, 1853.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of COOK & TAYLOR is dissolved by its own limitation. The business of the concern will be settled by Mr. Alex'r Ray, or by either of us using the name of the firm in settling its affairs.

JAS. G. COOK.

WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Fayetteville, May 2, 1853.

Groceries and Dry Goods.

THE subscriber has taken the East end of the store lately occupied by Cook & Taylor, where he will be pleased to see his old customers and others.

My stock of GROCERIES will be large and

I will take in payment any kind of Country Produce. Cash will not be refused, or credit to punctual customers.

JAS. G. COOK.

May 2, 1853.

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in October last, a negro boy named SAM. Said boy is about 25 years of age, tall, very black, and with a white eye in one of his eyes. He was raised by a Mr. McKay in Cumberland or Moore county, and purchased last Fall of Mr. N. McK. McNeill of Moore county. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery in any jail in North Carolina, or 10 dollars for him delivered to me in Cheraw, S. C.

ALLAN McEACHIN.

Cheraw, S. C., April 27, 1853.

EAU DE COLOGNE.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE. For sale by

J. N. SMITH, Druggist.

April 28, 1853.

SUMMERVILLE HOTEL.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Summerville, the public generally, that she has opened

House of Entertainment,

where she will be pleased to accommodate all who may call on her. The Village is pleasant and healthy, the house large and commodious. No pains will be spared to render agreeable and comfortable any who may favor her with a call.

She is also prepared to accommodate with Board 15 to 20 Students. Price of Board $8 per month.

E. BAILEY.

Summerville, N. C., June 13, 1852.

WM. H. McRARY,

Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Particular attention will be paid to selling, shipping Naval Stores and Produce, and also to the forwarding of Goods.

Merchants who consign their Goods to him, or on their being forwarded by first boat after they are discharged from vessel.

REFERENCES:

F. Fries, E. A. Vogler & Co., Salem, N. C.
T. M. Young, Mocksville.
Hunt & Adderton, Lexington.
John D. Brown, Salisbury.
J. H. & J. Martine, Fayetteville.

Jan'y 29, 1853.

W. H. McKAY,

Wholesale and Retail Grocer,

General Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

South Water street, 6 doors below Market,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and of Country Produce. Liberal cash advances on consignments.

Reference:

John D. Starr, Esq., Pres't of the Bank of Fayetteville,
Wm. G. Broadfoot, Cash'r, do,
Elijah Fuller, Esq.,
Messrs. Cook & Taylor,
" Cook & Johnson,
L. C. Hubbard & Co., Clinton, Sampson county,
Thomas J. Morisey, Esq., Lumberton, Robeson county,
J. B. Brown, Esq., Westbrooks, Bladen.

Oct. 8, 1852. 33tf

PAINTS, OIL, &c.

1000 LBS. PURE WHITE LEAD.
20 bbls. Blake's Fire-proof Paint
Linseed Oil,
Train "
Vegetable or Rosin Oil,
Chrome Yellow,
" Green, (in Oil.)
Paris " " "
Putty and Putty Knives,
Copal Varnish,
Black Leather Varnish,
Brown Japan " &c.

For sale low by J. N. SMITH.

Jan'y 24, 1853.

HOTEL FOR SALE.

THE Hotel at present occupied by John Hall, formerly known as the Planters' Hotel, foot of Hay Mount, Fayetteville, is offered for sale. Possession can be had whenever desired. The House large and commodious, has been thoroughly repaired within the last twelve months, and is now, together with all the necessary out-buildings, in complete and good order. It now enjoys a large share of the public and transient custom, which, in the hands of a different tenant, must be greatly increased by the opening of Plank Roads and contemplated Rail Road, the latter of which will probably not be far from this place. These considerations make it a very desirable property to any one wishing to engage in the Hotel business, or to a capitalist desirous to make an investment in property increasing in value.

The terms will be made accomodating.

N. A. STEDMAN
W. T. HORNE.

Fayetteville, N. C. March 8, 1853.